

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. XXVI.

ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CAUCUS FOR REPEAL.

House Democrats Resolve That the Bank Tax Must Come On.

CULBERSON MAKES A STRONG SPEECH

Southern Members Have Just Got to Carry This Through.

IT IS A GROUND HOG CASE WITH THEM

Cleveland Has Done Them Up on Silver, and They Must Make Some Showing to Their Constituents.

Washington, April 10.—(Special.)—On account of the severe storm tonight not more than one hundred democrats were present at the caucus called to take action on the bill to repeal the state bank tax. Speaker Crisp and every member of the Georgia delegation were present. Mr. Turner and Colonel Livingston made speeches in favor of immediate action. Indeed, nearly all the southern men had a word to say in favor of it. Every southern man in the house is in favor of it.

The following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the prohibitory tax of 10 per cent on state bank issue be repealed."

"Resolved, That when the bill known as the Brawley and Springer bill, which the committee on banking and currency has ordered reported to the house, is called up for action an amendment be offered repealing the prohibitory tax on state banks; that ample time be afforded for discussion, and if necessary to secure this, the committee on rules be requested to take proper action."

The attendance from the south and west was very heavy, but only a few eastern men appeared, among them being Messrs. Strauss, Cummings, Dunphy and Warner, of New York; Pigott, of Connecticut; O'Neill, of Massachusetts; and Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

Culberson Speaks for It.

The discussion of the repeal of the state bank tax proceeded in a desultory way for a time and took wide range. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, chairman of the judiciary committee, made a strong speech in favor of it. He reviewed at some length the political situation in which the southern members found themselves. The Sherman law had been repealed, all hope of silver legislation must necessarily be abandoned for the present, since Mr. Cleveland had set the seal of his disapproval upon the Bland sealorage bill. In the senate the tariff bill was proceeding slowly. In fact, said Mr. Culberson, the democratic members from the south and west had no record of pledges redeemed to carry back to their people. The only thing left to meet the urgent demand from their sections for a greater volume of currency was the repeal of the tax on state bank circulation.

After some further talk the above resolutions were offered, the first by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, and the second by Mr. Culberson. There was but little diversity of opinion in the caucus on the question of advisability of taking up for consideration the question of repeal, but there was some opposition to unconditional repeal.

Bryan Opposes.

The only outspoken opponents of any measure looking to the repeal of the state bank tax came from Messrs. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Lane and Williams of Illinois. Messrs. Livingston and Turner, of Georgia; Gresham, of Texas; Swanson, of Virginia; Catchings, of Mississippi; Cooper, of Indiana, and others ardently favored the proposition. Mr. Cummings, of New York, made a ringing speech at the end in favor of the repeal. He declared that the people of New York had cast their vote for the democratic candidates with a full knowledge of what the Chicago platform contained, and he, for one, was ready and anxious to redeem every plank in that platform. At the conclusion of his speech the resolutions were adopted and the caucus adjourned. The result of the caucus only means that the bill to repeal the state bank tax shall be considered as a rider to the Brawley bill, which is now on the calendar, and that a vote shall be had upon it. It was generally admitted in the caucus tonight that this repeal could not be accomplished unconditionally.

The caucus action tonight is not considered binding by the democrats present who oppose the bill, but it will have the effect of materially strengthening the measure. It is feared, however, that unless Mr. Cleveland will add his support and the pressure of the administration towards passing the bill that there will be enough eastern democrats voting with the republicans and populists to defeat it. The republicans and populists are solidly arrayed against it.

Mr. Swanson gave, as the result of his canvass, 129 votes for unconditional repeal, and Mr. Williams declared as a result of his investigation that a majority of the house favored the repeal, although not unconditionally. The question of conditions was only briefly touched upon tonight.

Walsh at Work.

Senator Walsh is hard at work already reading up on the tariff speeches that have been made. Mr. Walsh feels that he is here to aid in the passage of a tariff bill and he intends to make a speech before the debate ends. He may devote much of his speech to a reply to Senator Hill's argument against the income tax. Senator Walsh is straight out in favor of the Wilson tariff in its entirety.

Comment on Hill's Speech.

Senator Hill's speech yesterday is still the talk of almost every one here. The democrats are all indignant at the threats he made, but all declare it to be as strong an argument against the income tax as could be made. They, of course, admire a bold, fearless man, but they think Mr. Hill made a mistake in the threats he indulged in. The speech without them would have been more effective.

I asked Senator Hill today if, in the event the senate voted to retain the income tax in the bill he would really and actually seek to kill the bill, and if it would be defeated?

"I must answer you," he smilingly replied, "as the lawyer and when asked what the verdict in a case would be. He answered that he was not employed to render the verdict, but to argue the case. I have

argued the case. You people of the south are going too far in asking for an income tax at this time, when there is no necessity for it. As the bill now stands, you can strike out the income tax and still have more than sufficient revenue."

The senator's speech made a hit, of course, with the New York people.

The senator received a great many telegrams today congratulating him upon his speech; naturally, the bulk of them were from New York city. None of any consequence came from the south or west. Mr. Hill had no official knowledge of the action of the New York legislature and declined to discuss it.

Henry Cabot Lodge spoke today in the senate. His speech consumed the most of the day. Mr. Lodge failed to empty seats.

Colonel Livingston Speaks.

The house consumed much of today in debate over the fast mail facilities for the south and southwest via Atlanta. Quite a fight is being made against continuing the appropriation. Strong speeches, however, in favor of continuing the fast mails were made by Mr. Henry Cabot, of North Carolina, chairman of the committee, and by Colonel Livingston, who showed that all other appropriations made by the government went north and west. The north and west, said he, get millions of dollars a year in appropriations, while some members seemed to begrudge the south getting an almost insignificant sum to promote the facilities of delivering mails. Colonel Livingston's speech had the effect of strengthening the bill materially. It will probably pass tomorrow. But for a tariff discussion launched in the middle of the debate this afternoon by Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Colonel Tom Reed, a vote could have been reached this afternoon.

Hawkinsville's Postmaster.

Hawkinsville is to have a new democratic postmaster this week. Speaker Crisp today requested the postmaster general to make out the papers for the president to nominate Mr. W. E. Burch. It will be acted upon immediately. Mr. Burch has been connected with the postoffice at Hawkinsville for the past eight years, and was strongly endorsed for the postmaster's place.

Chancellor Boggs, of the State university, and Mr. W. R. Hammond, of Atlanta, arrived this afternoon. They are on a tour of investigation of the negro industrial schools.

Colonel Cabaniss managed to get unanimous consent in the house this morning and passed a bill granting a pension of \$8 per month to J. J. Putnam, of Fayette county, for services in the Indian war of 1835.

Messrs. I. F. Thompson and J. R. Barber, of Cedar town, are here on business connected with the reorganized national bank of Cedar town.

In Executive Session.

Washington, April 10.—The senate has confirmed the nomination of Walter R. Henry, of North Carolina, to be consul of the United States at Caracas, West Indies; William H. Hilton, Jr., surveyor general of Florida; J. A. Harris, surveyor of the port of Memphis.

Collectors of customs: John D. Davis, district of Beaufort, N. C.; J. L. Cottrell, district of St. Marks, Fla.; Daniel G. Brent, Pensacola, Fla.

Receiver of public monies: Newman D. Walbridge, at Gainesville, Fla.

Postmasters: North Carolina—William E. Harrison, at Rockingham; Enoch F. Lamb, at Elizabeth City. South Carolina—William Wallace, at Columbia.

Rejected: Henry W. Long of Martel, Fla., to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla.

The senate consumed an hour and a half in executive session today over the nomination of George W. Wilson, to be collector of internal revenue for the Florida district, against which Mr. Call is making a determined fight. The speeches were made principally by Mr. Pascoe, who champions the nominee, and Mr. Call.

At 6:10 o'clock a call of the senate developed the absence of a quorum and an adjournment was taken.

TRAIN ROBBERS SHOT DOWN.

They Attack a Train in Oklahoma but Meet with Resistance.

Wichita, Kas., April 10.—The Daltons or other train robbers attempted last night to hold up the Rock Island train, No. 1, four miles below Fort Scott, Kan. The train was stopped by an unexpected resistance at the hands of Jake Harmon, the Wells-Fargo express messenger, who shot and killed the first man who tried to break into the train. The other men in the gang tried to escape, but the trainmen succeeded in wounding and capturing another. The other bandits succeeded in getting away, but without any booty.

THE PACKWOOD MURDER TRIAL.

Evidence Against McRae, One of the Defendants.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 10.—This was the eighth day of the Packwood murder trial. The state introduced several witnesses, who swore that McRae, one of the defendants, said the day after the murder, that McRae fought bravely; also, that he saw scratches on his neck. The state will claim that McRae was scratched by Miss Bruce while she was struggling for her life and honor. An expert testified as to McRae's shirt, which was found at McRae's home and which witnesses say was bloody. The expert swore the shirt was blood-stained, and that the state probably had the human blood. So far the state's case against the defendants seems to be rather weak. It is purely circumstantial, and the greater portion of the evidence is unintelligible to people not thoroughly acquainted with the locality.

WILL VISIT ATLANTA.

Secretary Gresham to Make a Southern Tour This Month.

Washington, April 10.—It is understood that Secretary Gresham, who has been confined to his apartments with a bad cold for several days, contemplates spending several days at Chickamauga battle field before the end of this month. As soon as the Behring sea and Mosquito matters are settled it is possible that Mr. Gresham will make quite a southern tour, lasting about two weeks. He will probably visit Atlanta before his return.

Fire Insurance Rates Raised.

Nashville, Tenn., April 10.—(Special.)—A committee representing the Kentucky and Tennessee Association of Fire Insurance Underwriters met in conference with the local board of underwriters today and adopted a new tariff, increasing rates on all mercantile and special hazard risks. The increase amounts to about 25 per cent and has been bitterly fought by the local board.

Captain Jack's Command.

San Antonio, Tex., April 10.—Captain Jack Primrose and his company of forty men, belonging to the army of unemployed, who have reached Washington in advance of Coxey's forces, started on their trip from this city about a month ago. They spent the winter here and lived upon the charity of the Soup Kitchen and Relief Society,

NO MORE OUTBREAKS

Governor Tillman Says the State Will Never See Another.

ALARM IS WHOLLY UNNECESSARY

Capitalists Need Have No Fear for Their Investments.

LAWFUL AUTHORITIES ARE IN CONTROL

American Securities Dropped in Liverpool When the News of the Darlington Riot Was Received.

Columbia, S. C., April 10.—The Columbia Register will publish the following article tomorrow on the effects of the trouble at Darlington on the financial interests of the state. Governor Tillman also expressed his views on the subject:

"The effects on the trouble at Darlington on the financial interests of the state cannot even be estimated. The wildest 'stuff' has been sent to northern newspapers and the result is that a portion of the outside world looks upon the Carolina as a turbulent state in which it is unsafe to invest any money. Bankers are complaining that they cannot get money from northern banks and it is said that northern people, who had subscribed to new enterprises have pulled out, fearing that their investments will be unsafe.

"Members of the state administration say that this feeling has been brought about by the failure of the Columbia and Charleston companies to respond to the call of the governor. A well-posted gentleman said yesterday that he knows it to be a fact that the minute the wires flashed the news over the country that the Columbia companies refused to answer the call of the governor every man with a dollar's worth of money in the state, who lives outside of it, became frightened. Securities dropped way down. He said that the refusal of the Columbia companies, and later those in Charleston, gave the impression that the whole people were involved in insurrection against the laws of the state. People outside, he said, cannot understand the situation here. They do not know that the trouble is the outcome of bitter political hatred and reach the conclusion that the people are reckless and in open resistance to the law.

"A curious thing about the affair is that American securities dropped in Liverpool on the strength of the difficulties in this state. In some papers the English people thought that rebellion, involving the whole country, had started."

A Wrong Impression.

Governor Tillman regrets that financial danger appears to be in store on account of the false impressions which have gone abroad and today he gave to the newspaper men the following interview which he hopes will be extensively printed in the north, and that it may do good in removing some of the false impressions:

"I wish to say a few things today in regard to the aspect of this insurrection on the business interests of the state. I desire to express with all the emphasis I can, my absolute belief and confidence in the assertion that seven-eighths of our people, without regard to politicians, condemn the action of those who brought on the trouble, and their sympathizers, both among the citizens and the militia. The responses which are coming in from all over the state and the offers of volunteers to uphold the law and repress disorder, make it clear that life and property are as safe here as they are anywhere else. South Carolinians have no stomach for, nor will they tolerate any such enemies as those at Darlington and Florence.

Do Not Believe It.

"The business centers and capital seeking investment will do a great injustice if they are led to believe that any serious such rebellion is threatening. The English people will be extensively printed in the north, and that it may do good in removing some of the false impressions:

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LAWYERS WRANGLE.

Mr. Carlisle Concludes His Speech in the Pollard Case.

THOMPSON ATTACKS MADELINE

He Says She Is a Very Bad, Scheming Woman.

PLEADING FOR BRECKINRIDGE

Mrs. Blackburn Has Reason to Be Mad at the Frivolous Manner in Which the Kentucky Lawyer Spoke of Her.

Washington, April 10.—Mr. Carlisle continued his argument for the plaintiff in the Pollard-Breckinridge case to a very small audience today. In addition to those whose business compelled them to be there, not more than twenty persons were in the courtroom, including the plaintiff and defendant. The day was very stormy and the courtroom dark and dismal. Finally, in his narrative—for it was more of a narrative than an argument—Mr. Carlisle came to the promise of marriage made before Mrs. Blackburn. Mr. Carlisle quoted Mrs. Blackburn's account of the first interview on Good Friday night, 1893, when, according to the witness, Colonel Breckinridge asked her to take charge of Miss Pollard as his future wife.

"He has not spoken one word in contradiction of Mrs. Blackburn's statement," said Mr. Carlisle. "He tells you her testimony is true."

Mr. Carlisle also referred to the letters that had been written by the parties in the case. Colonel Breckinridge swore that no letters had been exchanged between Miss Pollard and himself in 1886 and yet a typewriter testified that she had addressed envelopes to Miss Pollard for the defendant during that year, and the plaintiff had said she received many letters from him. Mr. Carlisle laid great stress on the little decorated basket which belonged to the late Mrs. Breckinridge. Miss Pollard testified that it had been given to her by the defendant with the remark, "Madeline, this was poor Isaac's and I want you to have it." Colonel Breckinridge denied this, and hinted that it had been stolen from his apartment by Miss Pollard. "Sometimes a little thing like this proves to be the most important item in a case," said Mr. Carlisle. "A witness has told you that it was on Miss Pollard's lap while Colonel Breckinridge was sitting by her side, and it has been shown that he saw it many times and that fact proves that there was a degree of affectionate intimacy between the defendant and the plaintiff that presaged marriage."

He Promised to Marry Her.

Rapidly reviewing the testimony about the outward appearance of an engagement, Mr. Carlisle summed up the features by saying that there was a contract of marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant as shown by the production of an invitation he addressed to her to attend a reception in his honor at a young ladies' seminary; it had been further shown by his visits to 1819 H street, where Miss Pollard was staying; by what Claude de la Roche Francis overheard between the two; and by the positive, clear and explicit statement of Mrs. Blackburn. It was further confirmed by visits in May 1888 to the plaintiff, and by two visits to the office of police.

"The history of this form of action,"

said Mr. Carlisle, with emphasis, "will not prevent a more complete chain of evidence than has been presented here of a breach of contract of marriage."

Mr. Carlisle proceeded to score the defendant for hypocrisy. He had been a man of great standing in the church, said the lawyer, had been a leader in the Sunday school and had addressed religious gatherings—and yet he came into court and admitted that in telling Mrs. Blackburn and Major Moore of his engagement to the plaintiff, he had lied, and that both he and the plaintiff had agreed to lie about the whole matter. "He came here, gentlemen," said Mr. Carlisle, "saying you to believe his unsupported word that there was no conversation of marriage between them—his unsupported word against that of a reputable witness and of the plaintiff. He asks you to believe his word after he has confessed that he arranged and acted lies concerning that engagement."

Asking for the Full Amount.

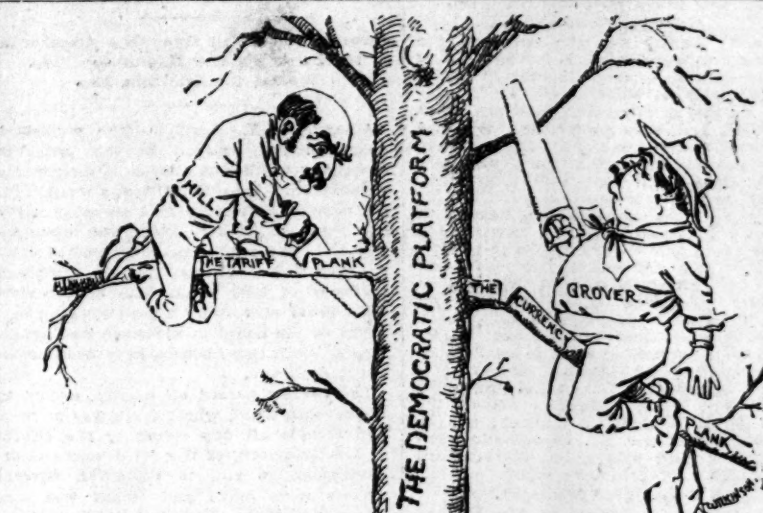
In conclusion, Mr. Carlisle said: "It has been shown that this man of power and influence and distinction, social and political, did acquire power and influence over her life; and did promise to repair the injury he had done. If you think this, gentlemen, you are authorized as the court tells you in its instructions, not only to consider the previous relation of the parties and what the social advancement of such a marriage would have been to the plaintiff; but you are also authorized to give exemplary damages. You are allowed to give punitive damages, to punish the defendant as an offender against the rights of man, and in doing this, there is only one limit to your action, and that is, the full amount claimed in the declaration—\$50,000. This I ask you to give, gentlemen, in the name of right and justice, reason and purity; in the name of our mothers; of our sisters and our brothers; and if the whole amount should be given, you will have done your part to put a stigma on such conduct and to effect the only reparation that can be asked for by a injured plaintiff."

Mrs. Blackburn Escapes.

When Mr. Carlisle sat down, Colonel Phil Thompson began his opening argument for the defense. He was impassioned from the beginning, and spoke in a manner entirely different from the colloquial, matter-of-fact way in which Mr. Carlisle addressed the jury. Just before he began to speak, Miss Pollard and Miss Ellis left the courtroom.

Colonel Thompson said he did not extend the fault of any man who had been guilty of seducing a young girl, but he did not think that a man should be held responsible in a suit of this kind for having been intimate with a woman who was of ill-repute. Speaking in his high, keen voice, with his pronounced southern accent, he appealed to the jury to regard the plaintiff as a lewd and wanton woman, and not to encourage such to bring their suits in court, and make a stench in the nostrils of decent people.

After referring to Miss Pollard's suit



SAWING THEMSELVES OFF.

Out Away, Gentlemen! You May Trim the Tree, but You Are Sawing Yourself from the Party, and When Your's Gone New Limbs Will Grow Out to Take the Place of Those You Remove.

COMMENDS TILLMAN.

Rev. Thomas Dixon Endorses the Governor's Course in the Insurrection.

LOW SALARIES MAKE EMBEZZLERS

Johnny Cockerill Gets Slightly Mixed on His Geography.

SAGE FAVORS WOMAN SUFFRAGE

He Thinks That Women Should Serve on the Juries—John Chamberlain Tells of Men Who Know Good Eating.

New York, April 9.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Dixon continues his political sermons. Yesterday his subject was "The War in South Carolina." He said:

The law of South Carolina promises to give the death-blow to the saloon. Knowing this, the liquor men, not only of that state, but of New York as well, are arrayed in deadly opposition to a fearless, just and honest governor, who is seeking to perform his duty to the people. Naturally we hear the same old twaddle about invading the private rights of citizens. If we admit the right of a man to debauch and corrupt his fellow-men, to ruin homes and scatter families, then private rights have been invaded in South Carolina, and Governor Tillman has been the leader of the invaders. If we deny this right, Governor Tillman has done his duty fearlessly and well, and praise and credit are due him."

Dr. Dixon is from North Carolina, and his plea for Governor Tillman has made a profound impression in this city, where the South Carolina governor's methods have been severely criticised.

It Leads to Crime.

The following advertisement appeared in a city paper, the other day: "Bookkeeper Wanted, assistant bookkeeper and for general office work, not over twenty-five years; must speak and write French and English fluently; good penman and accurate figure; best city references required; salary \$7 a week. Apply—& Co.,—Mercer street."

Seven dollars a week for a first-class bookkeeper and office man who speaks and writes English and French. Good salary. The advertiser, whoever they are, will probably employ some bright young fellow who will finally get discouraged and desperate, and then he will try to get even with his masters by pocketing their funds and running away.

Where Is Chattanooga?

Editor Cockerill, of The Morning Advertiser, is very much interested in the gubernatorial campaign down in Georgia. He is under the mistaken impression that General Evans and his friends have revived the old war issues. Among other things, he says:

"There is an old officer of a 'nigger' regiment editing a democratic newspaper, we believe, in Chattanooga. If he is supporting the fiery Evans for Governor he is all right. If not, his days are numbered, we presume."

Editor Cockerill should glance at his map. General Evans is not trying to carry Chattanooga. If the advices received here are to be relied on, the general has Georgia solidly at his back, and that is enough for him under the mistaken impression that General Evans and his friends have revived the old war issues. Among other things, he says:

A Cruel Law.

"You are liable to imprisonment for one year and a fine of \$1,000 for feeding those birds," remarked a bystander to a man who was throwing crumbs to a flock of sparrows in an up-town street one day when the ground was covered with snow. As harsh as it may seem, perhaps, that is the law of this state as it stands today. It is not only a misdemeanor intentionally to feed these visitors, who were out their welcome so soon, but it is just as great offense against the law to put up bird houses in trees or other places for them. It reads:

"The English or European sparrow is not included among the birds protected by this act, and it shall be a misdemeanor to intentionally give food or shelter to the same."

Over on Twenty-third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, there is a row of houses known as "London terrace." They are well back from the street and there are trees in front of all of them. In a number of these trees, near Ninth avenue, are bird-houses for the benefit of the innumerable sparrows which frequent the trees. Whether they were put up for that purpose or not, the sparrows certainly use them, and if the law had any vitality whatever it would seem that it might be invoked to punish the owners of these trees.

Russell Sage's Mistake.

Russell Sage has signed the petition in favor of woman suffrage. He is convinced that the average woman has more intelligence than the average man. He believes that had one woman been on the jury in the Laidlaw case he would not have been swayed by the sum of \$25,000. He is peculiarly in favor of allowing women to

Continued on Third Column Second Page.

AUCTION—Will discontinue the auction for a while at my place, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street, but have some fine harness and saddle horses, and will have in a fresh lot Monday morning to be sold at private sale. Make a specialty of boarding horses and have a well-arranged place for the business. T. A. Shelton.

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 KANSAS CITY—Rode 63 Main St.
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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 11, 1894.

The Position of Senator Hill.

When we take into consideration all the circumstances—all the events that have occurred since the democratic convention of 1892, the position of Senator David B. Hill, of New York, is not amazing.

Those who have watched these events and interpreted them as democrats cannot feel any great surprise at the attitude of the New York senator as outlined in his speech on the tariff bill. He is simply in the procession of eastern democrats who are marching away from the democratic platform. He has succumbed to precisely the same influences that have driven the administration to repudiate a vital pledge of the platform.

It has been whispered and hinted around that Mr. Hill is opposed to the administration, and some of the cuckoos have declared that he ought to be hanged, drawn and quartered for his treachery. But the cuckoos cried out before the clock struck. The same influences that dominate Mr. Cleveland have brought Mr. Hill to his knees. The money power of the east has succeeded in turning both away from the interests of the people and the pledges of the platform.

It is true there has been a sharp contest between Senator Hill and the administration, but it was and is purely a contest over the patronage—a dispute about the spoils. The people are not interested in a conflict so selfish and contemptible. They are interested in the essence of democratic doctrine, and while they would like to see the federal patronage distributed to those who have earned recognition, they are not interested in any faction squabble over the offices.

The trouble with Mr. Hill, as with Mr. Cleveland, is that he is an eastern democrat, and his environments have so clouded his intelligence and his patriotism that he has come to the conclusion that the party has no interests at stake, except the selfish ones that influence the bondholders and money lenders of that section. This may be shrewd politics from Mr. Hill's point of view, but it is not democracy.

Mr. Hill approves the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. So does Mr. Cleveland. Why? Not because the democratic platform demands it—for it does not—but because the bondholders and the money lenders of the east desired to see the single gold standard established here and the treasury made subservient to their connections in Europe. Mr. Hill is opposed to a tax on individual incomes. So is Mr. Cleveland. Why? Not because the rich bosses of the east do not want to pay it—because they are not ready to pay their part of the burdens of taxation in proportion to their holdings.

On one occasion Mr. Hill gave extraordinary significance to the simple declaration, "I am a democrat." The declaration was taken up by the newspapers and the people and developed into a campaign cry. But the phrase loses its significance altogether and becomes empty itself when the man that utters it deserts his party, as Mr. Cleveland has done on the money question, to carry out the interests of the plutocrats.

The Constitution wears no man's collar. Its hands are unfettered. Personal considerations have no weight with us where democratic principles are involved. So far as we are concerned, the patronage holders and the cuckoos shall have a monopoly of the contemptible business of fishing for excuses and inventing explanations for those who have deliberately repudiated the democratic platform. They have their patronage obligations to pay, and they must do it, even if they find it necessary to sacrifice the people.

The roots of the tree of democracy strike deep in the soil. Storms and tempests do not move them and the floods do not shake them. Though the branches may wither—though the tree itself be riven—the roots still flourish, and from their strength send forth new sprouts and shoots as emblems of the people's hopes. These principles are not only more important than any man—they are more important than generations of men. They will flourish and make glad the

hearts of the people long after Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill have passed away.

Stand by the Income Tax.

The democrats in the house have made a gallant and a successful fight for the income tax, and it is to be hoped that the democratic senators will be equally firm in their advocacy of a measure which is so pre-eminently just and equitable.

Under our present defective federal taxing system many of the richest men in the country shirk their share of the public burdens and contribute practically nothing to the support of the government. Instead of investing their money in real estate and manufacturing enterprises they have invested it in bonds and stocks, and although some of them enjoy incomes of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, they escape taxation. Nothing could be more unequal and unjust. The average citizen who owns a small farm or a cottage has to pay a tax because his property is visible and attracts the attention of the tax assessor. Then, the tariff compels him to pay a tax on almost everything that he consumes in the shape of food and clothing and other necessities of life. He works hard, develops the country and puts his money where it will be an active factor of our material progress. The untaxed bondholder, on the other hand, is a mere drone among his fellow men. He creates nothing, produces nothing and spends his time clipping his coupons. His fortune was built up under the favoritism and protection of the government, and it goes without saying that he reaps more advantages from our whole system of government than his heavily-taxed neighbor.

The income tax is so manifestly just and equitable that the rich men of England, in their parliament, have voluntarily imposed it upon themselves for the past fifty years. It is easily collected and is not more inquisitorial than any other tax. When we adopt it our tariff difficulties will disappear. Taxation will be equalized, and the public burdens will be borne by those who are best able to shoulder them.

The democratic party and the people take this view of the income tax, and they expect the senate to stand by them. This tax will go a long way toward the solution of the whole taxing and tariff problem.

Lost in a Fog.

Sometimes a dense fog settles over London for days at a time, and the 6,000,000 inhabitants of that metropolis are unable to see their way, although the street lamps are lighted and gas is burning in every house. While the fog lasts the people grope about as helpless as if they were stone blind.

The weather bureau is silent on the subject, but something worse than a London fog seems to have descended upon Washington and enveloped that city in its murky and muggy folds. For more than a year the administration and the democratic majority in congress have been cautiously feeling their way, traveling in a circle, frequently halting, sometimes retracing their steps and practically accomplishing nothing.

For more than a year the business interests of the country have awaited the expected signal from Washington, and they have waited in vain. So far as federal legislation is concerned, all is darkness and uncertainty. Such trimming and dodging and such unwarranted delay have never before characterized a great party. The people are indignant, and they have just cause for their wrath. For the first time in a generation the democrats are in complete control of every branch of the government, and yet they have not redeemed a single pledge of their platform. They hesitate to carry out their promises, and spend month after month delaying the great reforms which have been demanded by the party.

Lost in a fog! That is the only phrase that describes it. How so many brilliant political lights can be so signally eclipsed is the greatest mystery of our time.

Stick a Pin Here.

According to all accounts at least 50 per cent of the growing out crop was destroyed by the recent freeze. This means that not only oats, but other food for stock, will command high prices, and right here the farmers of the south should stick a pin.

It is too late to plant oats, but the farmers can do better. They can cut down their cotton acreage and plant largely of corn and German millet. We trust they will not be too particular about their cotton. Unless some unforeseen event occurs between now and next year an average crop will not command a profitable price. The way to prevent this is for the farmers to raise a short crop. They will get more profit out of a short crop than out of a large one.

The Wolcott Resolution.

In the senate yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Teller for his colleague, Mr. Wolcott, was taken up and agreed to. The resolution provides that the coinage of Mexican silver dollars, by agreement with the Mexican government, be permitted at the mints of Carson City, Nevada and San Francisco.

The resolution is a very interesting one, and touches a very important phase of our trade with the east. We presume the Mexican government has already been sounded in regard to the project. If so, the resolution will pass the house as readily as it passed the senate. The object of coining Mexican dollars at Carson City and San Francisco is to supply the insatiable demand for this coin that exists in China and the far east, and thereby increase our trade with those countries. The French trade dollar and the American trade dollar—our readers remember this last experiment—failed to meet the approval of the Mongolians. Nobody knows why, but a lack of knowledge does not change facts. Where the French and American trade dollars failed to go the Mexican dollar went, and it is now the current legal tender money of China, the Malay peninsula, England's straits settlements and

of Borneo and Ceylon. In 1892 the Mexican mint coined 26,000,000 of these dollars, of which all but 1,000,000 were exported. Not less than 8,500,000 were shipped from San Francisco.

The fall in silver, which has dislocated the exchanges of silver-using countries, has acted as a great stimulus to their exports. In the case of China it has stimulated her exports and contracted her imports from Europe and America. The experiment of giving an artificial gold value to the rupee in India is very favorable to China, and that country is taking prompt advantage of the situation.

According to those who are familiar with the trade conditions, China is about to make a heavy increase in her exports, and, as a consequence, will import silver on an unprecedented scale. This is the opinion of Moreton Frewen, the English financial expert who is now in Washington.

It is this movement—this anticipated demand for silver from the east—that has strengthened the silver market and increased the price of the metal from 50 to 62 cents.

The immense demand for silver in China has never been adequately supplied. The mint at Canton, which is said to be managed to suit the whims of certain high mandarins, coined less than 3,000,000 ounces for all China. On the other hand, British India, poorer and less populous, has frequently coined 40,000,000 ounces in a single year.

Mr. Frewen is also of the opinion that a market for Mexican dollars will also be found in India. Although there is an import duty of 5 per cent on bullion silver entering that country, it is a question whether the duty would fall on coined silver.

The object of the Wolcott resolution is to find a more extended market for the American silver product. The wider the market, the higher the price, and the higher the price the greater the relief to all the people.

A Pointer for Southern Farmers.

The recent untimely cold snap has played havoc with the grain and forage crops in the west. Wheat and oats have been so materially damaged that the output will hardly suffice for home consumption.

The prices of food crops this year will probably reach a high figure. This is something for southern farmers to consider very seriously. They make a great mistake at any time when they send to the west for grain and forage, but if they do it this year the consequences will be ruinous.

Before it is too late our farmers should strain every nerve to produce food and forage crops that will sustain every man and beast in the south and leave a surplus for export to the west.

Instead of buying these supplies this year at high prices, let us get ready to sell them to the millions who will need them in the vast region where short crops will make the people dependent upon other sections.

We must live at home this year and sell supplies to our neighbors!

The Nicaragua Canal.

There is undoubtedly a revival of interest in the Nicaragua canal, and as the project is endorsed by the democratic platform there would seem to be no good reason why the enterprise should not get a good start under the present administration.

We ought to build this canal. It is of great importance to our commercial interests and it would greatly increase the trade of our southern ports. It is too slow and expensive for ships sailing between New York and San Francisco to round Cape Horn when the feasibility of this canal has been fully demonstrated. We need this short route to China and all the Asiatic countries, but whether it should be built by a private corporation or by the government is a big question.

Just at present we should support Nicaragua in exercising its sovereignty over the Mosquito coast, where the British seem disposed to seize Corozal Island in order to command the entrance to the Nicaragua canal. Great Britain must be made to understand that she must let Nicaragua and the Mosquito country alone, and if necessary our warships should be stationed there to protect our interests.

Congress should pass the Nicaragua canal bill. When the canal is finished it must be ours and remain under our control. We cannot afford to allow England to fortify a commanding position at the entrance to this great water way, and if there is any virtue in the Monroe doctrine the present land-grabbing scheme of the British will be nipped in the bud.

Every southern congressman should be in favor of the canal, and there are many reasons why both parties in congress should give it their united support.

A correspondent of a cuckoo organ says that the platform "demands the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act." Where did this correspondent come from and what platform is he talking about?

It won't do for Senator Hill to be antagonizing Mr. Cleveland. Practically they both stand on the same platform. They are both blind to all interests except those of the east.

"International bimetalism" is a term employed by the goldbugs to conceal their real designs.

Congressmen can fix their fences better in Washington than they can at home. John Sherman ought to be happy. He has his hands full with two administrations, and he can now afford to go behind his big red barn and hear the turkey gobble sneeze.

Wall street ought to bear in mind that bonds and greenbacks are payable in "coin."

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The New York Sun discusses the farming problem: "Does farming pay?" is the question that was officially put to 1,515 Kansas farmers by Commissioner Todd, of that state. The answer, "Yes," was sent in by only forty-one of them, while 1,251 answered, "No," and 25 had given no answer when the commissioner reported. The word "pay" is of rather uncertain meaning. We must suppose that most of the Kansas farmers make a living off their farms; and if so, their farming pays, for only a small proportion of the people of the world make any more than a living by their labor. If a farm returns a profit sufficient to maintain the farmer and his family, it pays. A wall street broker is getting along pretty

well when able to get enough to live on, from his business. The American farmer, to use the word "pay" in a big sense, or as the equivalent of making big money. We do not suppose that many Wall street operators get rich in the stock market. But a fair proportion of the farmers of Kansas make something more than their expenses, if we may judge by their payments of mortgages, by the building of new houses, by their demand for choice goods in the eastern markets, or by the amount of money they have deposited in the savings and other banks.

Alaska is large enough to allow territory equal to the size of the United Kingdom or Great Britain, Ireland, the empire of Germany, with its twenty-six states, the republic of Greece, with its thirteen monarchies, and the republic of Switzerland, with its twenty-two cantons, to be carved out of it.

Speaking of Philadelphia, a correspondent writes: "Another peculiarity of the sleepy city is that it is not at all fashionable to be dead there. They seem to think it is much better to keep a departed relative on ice until the day of the funeral, when the corpse is placed in the casket. This, of course, is directly opposed to the theory of embalming. Another peculiarity is ex-cused on this point, for, perhaps, their proverbial slowness follows them even into the grave, and the conversion of their bodies into the earth may be so slow as not to require any embalming. Another peculiarity of Philadelphia funeral etiquette, which is perhaps to be commended, is that at fashionable funerals women do not go to the interment. This idea has been adopted from the French and has done some good points about it. From a sanitary point of view the prevailing custom of having all the family—men, women and children—go to a cemetery and be subjected, perhaps, to inclement weather, is to be condemned. Much better have spring fever south, work for their city, and if all other towns in the state had the same public spirit, it would be greatly to our advantage as a people. The people of the state should feel proud that Atlanta is in Georgia.

"Grandest Ever Held."

From The Haralson, Ga., Banner-Messenger.

Atlanta's 1894 Cotton States and International exposition will be the grandest exposition ever held in the south. Atlanta has the redeeming quality that when she sets her head to do a thing for public betterment she does it. Atlanta people work for their city, and if all other towns in the state had the same public spirit, it would be greatly to our advantage as a people. The people of the state should feel proud that Atlanta is in Georgia.

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RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Cave Spring Herald: A man went to the grocery in the edge of the flatwoods some time ago and on returning home he took every left-hand road he came to and said the roads were so crooked he met himself coming back and became very much alarmed for himself.

Valdosta Times: Mr. Perry Wetherington, of the Naylor district, has seen us the first molen of the season. It is full grown, ripe and of the Pearson variety. It attracted considerable attention on the sidewalk in front of The Times office several days this week.

North County Local: Mr. W. L. Bozeman, from down on the Warrior, reports that the catfish are biting. And the editor's mouth waters with a longing water, and he looks enviously out at the dancing sun with many a sigh.

Cochran, Telegram: And now the season approaches when candidates for county offices will write their announcements on bits of paper and post the same on trees at crossroads and district schoolhouse grounds.

Georgia Cracker: Some farmer who wishes to dispose of some old-fashioned country hog lard, with nothing in it but lard, can find a purchaser at this office.

Cave Spring Herald: A colored boy in this county is so bewildered by our cant that he is walking backward or forward.

QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

A citizen living near Cochran cut into a pound of butter which he had purchased at a grocery whose proprietor did not advertise, and found therein a tin box which contained a small piece of paper bearing the name of a woman, a female hand: "I am a girl of eighteen years, good looking and an excellent housekeeper. Should this be found by some unmarried Christian gentleman, he may please address" etc. The lady who had been decided to unravel the affair, and succeeded only to destroy the romance. The girl who had written the note had died many years ago, leaving an aged husband and a grown family.

Sheriff Phillips, of Jasper county, claims to have the finest six-months-old pig in the state. This pig has learned the art of milking the cow, and often exhausts the supply before the maid arrives upon the scene.

The occupants of a house in Toccoa were considerably disturbed by an unusual and unaccountable occurrence. The floors were violently shaken so much as to jar some articles of furniture. There was no apparent cause for it, as it was late at night and every one in the house was asleep.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Silver and Gold—1873 and 1893. Editor Constitution—Just after the close of our war between two countries, the late brother in Texas paid American lands in Mexico to better their condition. They bought lands and began farming and stock raising. In 1873 one of the brothers moved across the Rio Grande and settled in Texas. It so happened that both brothers thought it advisable to mortgage their farms for the purpose of improving them, and each placed a mortgage respectively on his land. The mortgage was given to them in Mexican silver dollars, which were then current and as good as gold in both Mexico and the United States.

In December, 1893, the brother in Texas was forced to pay off his mortgage on the gold standard of values. The brother in Mexico had on hand \$500 in United States gold coin, with which he bought the mortgage. The brother in Mexico discharged his obligation with \$500 of gold, while the brother in Texas, who had paid off his mortgage with \$500 of silver dollars, while the second is forced by the Cleveland-Sherman regime to pay off his mortgage with silver dollars. This is the practical working of the gold standard, which forces the debtor class, constituting 95 per cent of our people, to pay to the creditor class 5 per cent of the population two dollars for every one dollar borrowed or contracted for.

The gold coin has been dishonestly enhanced in value, as compared with silver and all other commodities, by dishonest legislation in its favor, as against other values, to give the money power the advantage over their fellow men.

Again, the brothers required in their business the same agricultural supplies and implements, and both bought in the United States, but by reason of the protective tariff the brother in Texas paid American manufacturers for his plows, hoes, chains, rakes, threshers, sewing machines, etc., etc. The brother in Mexico paid for the same articles, and not only this, but almost without exception, the brother in Texas paid for his necessities or luxuries of life, cost the brother in Texas from 25 per cent to 50 per cent more than the brother in Mexico. Would it surprise you to hear that although the brothers are as comfortably off as the one as the other, the one in Mexico is worth three times as much as the other?

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Candidate.

The candidate—
 He "saves the state."
 (That is, he says he'll do it.)
 He'll "pull her through."
 Fer me an' you.
 (But you an' me see through it!)

The candidate—

He'll make you great;
 (That is, he says he's sure to.)
 He want to win;
 We shove him in;
 He smiles, an'—shuts the door to!

Making the Best of It.

When I don't feel very much
 Like workin', or like wishin';
 I don't whine, or set an' pine;
 I go fishin'!

When I don't feel very much
 Like settin' still an' waitin';
 Fer sunshin' late to melt the ice,
 I go skatin'!

Makes no difference how things go—

Reapin' time or sowin';
 East or west—I make the best
 Of what's goin'!

—F. L. S.

Editor Ham, of The Georgia Cracker, is quite at home upon the platform when he puts on the cracker uniform. He has "been there" himself.

In the City Hotel.

"That's a sign up there, John, to not 'blow out the gas.'"
 "I see it, dad."

"Well, don't waste no breath on it; jes hit 'em with yer breeches leg an' jump into 'em!"

Mr. Polk Miller, of Virginia, who is pleasantly remembered in Atlanta, has been giving the people of the north a rollicking sample of the old Virginia negro, and the northern press speaks in high praise of his work. He is soon to visit Atlanta, and will give an entertainment here.

Least of Two Evils.

Lift your cup and smack your mouth—
 Take the country at her best;
 Better have spring fever south,
 Than the ague north or west!

A Georgia editor announces, as cheerfully as possible, that he will enlarge his paper as soon as he can persuade some one to take a mortgage on his house. His aim is to keep up with the procession.

One Way to Estimate 'Em.

"How many poets in this locality?"
 "Can't tell exactly; but there's six free lunch counters."

What does it matter if March kills off the fruit crop? It's summertime until the middle of December in this glorious state of Georgia!

No Truth in Her.

Woods is gittin' hazy,
 Mountains lookin' blue,
 Toss up twixt a daisy
 An' a freckin' drop o' dew.

Skies is lookin' dreamy,
 With clouds o' light store;
 By back o' clouds so sure
 There's a bit'n' blizzard sure!

A Georgia negro saved up enough money to buy a fine horse. The horse wouldn't work to the plow; the negro became enraged, seized a spade and killed the animal with one blow. Had he treated a Georgia mule in the same manner, the latter would merely have expressed his disapproval by kicking the plowstock to pieces and landing the negro on the other side of the fence. The mule and the negro understand each other when they go into business together.

STORIES FROM THE STATES.

A postoffice primary at Nicholasville, Ky., had many curious sides to it. The following, just brought to publicity by The Nicholasville Democrat, shows just how desperately the contest, ending as it did, was carried on.

"Barber Sherer, who was for Smith in the fight, was in his shop asleep, when three men entered by the window, seized him and dragged him out on the roof and let him down to the pavement by means of a rope. He was then hustled to a house east of town in the country and drugged, and on Thursday was taken to Lexington in a stupor and locked up in a saloon, where he would merely have expressed his disapproval by kicking the plowstock to pieces and landing the negro on the other side of the fence. The mule and the negro understand each other when they go into business together.

Judge John Hart, who was here for a short while, went on to Alabama, where he goes to attend to legal business. Judge Hart is one of the ablest lawyers in Georgia and one of the most popular men in the state. His friends seem to think that there is no doubt of his election to succeed Judge Jenkins, though it is conceded that with Hon. Joe Turner in the race, nobody would have a walk-over.

Hon. Fleming D. Bignon came up from Savannah with Receiver Comer, of the Central bank, and he was very much interested in the race for the senate, in which case a lively fight might be expected between Judge Spencer Atkinson and Judge McWhorter. Judge Bignon has very high possibilities in different parts of the big district.

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Senator Tom Robinson was also here on business. "Everything is quiet up here," he said. "You hear very little talk about the governorship or anything else. I expect to see things lived up, however, and you will probably hear a good deal before the present senatorial and gubernatorial campaigns are finished."

Professor Connor, the head of the State Deaf and Dumb asylum, was in the city yesterday.

A remarkable fellow is W. S. Cleveland, whose minstrel company has been in Atlanta for some time. He is one of the youngest fellows who has attained prominence as a manager, and if ever a man had ups and downs he is that man. Four years ago he was worth fully a quarter of a million dollars, had three minstrel companies on the road, all making money, and was the picture of health and the embodiment of energy. He had all this and he was very certain to hit the million mark before he quit, and that with apparently no effort. But then came an attack of typhoid fever, which, with the numerous releases brought on by the loss of his money, and the loss of case of himself and his determination to go on with his work when he was physically unable, kept him an invalid for a year or more. At the end of that time he found his resources almost exhausted. Men who had been entrusted with his affairs had proved recreant to the trust and the decline of values in the west, which he had invested most of his money, made him practically a bankrupt. Following this came a series of turns of ill luck—all of it together making a combination which would have given up under any other man. But Cleveland kept on battling against what seemed an inexorable fate. He was heavily in debt, but fortunately his health improved, and his energy never lagged. He kept it up and the last two years have been making money. It has, however, all gone to what theatrical people call a "dead horse"—that is to the payment of old debts. He is now clear and has paid off many a debt this year. With anything like ordinary luck next year he will be himself once more on the money side. Easy street, though, and good many blocks from the top where he once was. If there is any reward in this world for energy, Bill Cleveland is sure to come out on top of the heap. Everybody who knows him hopes that he will and believes it, too.

SPARKS FROM GEORGIA.

Waynesboro is to have a new Masonic lodge building.

A dramatic club is to be organized in Barnesville.

A movement is on foot to establish a cannery in Cochran.

After standing for nearly three months the Cochran variety works have resumed operations.

A postoffice has been established at the old Magnolia mills, two miles east of Sumner. It is called Alpha.

Along the line of the Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad there are numerous evidences of substantial prosperity. Every now and then a neat little cottage looms up, the grain fields have a black and rich appearance, and the land already is in a good condition in the main for planting.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

The fruit crop will probably be a failure in North Carolina.

The Kentucky Press Association will meet in Frankfort, Ky., June 6th.

Willie Cook, a lad of twelve years, has been arrested on a charge of burglary at Bonham, Tex.

In Louisville, Ky., a man was arrested and sent to jail for stealing a pocketbook. When the man was out it was discovered that he had stolen the ten com-

monments, which had adorned the jail walls in a gold frame.

The prospect as to North Carolina politics is that there will be either three parties in the field this year—the democratic, republican and populist—or two sets of candidates if the populists and republicans should unite against the democracy.

WALKS AND TALKS.

It is as natural for a Georgia politician or one who has any finger at all in state politics to find his way to Uncle Bob Hardeman's office at the treasury when he comes to Atlanta, as it is for him to return in kind the greeting of the suave Ed Callahan and the great of the state when he is at the Kimball. There were several of them up there yesterday. Senator Felix Corbett, who so ably represented the Rome district in the last state senate, Judge Hamilton McWhorter, who presides over the Northern circuit, and who is just now being very strongly talked of for congress from the eighth district, Colonel John Hart, of Greene, ex-legislator, and one of the prominent candidates for the judgeship of the Ocmulgee circuit; Senator Tom Robinson, of Tallulah Falls; Mark Hardin, of course, and several others were among Uncle Bob's guests during the day.

"It is true," said Judge McWhorter, in response to some

th Carolina pol-
either three par-
the democratic,
or two sets of
the republicans
democracy.

TALKS.

Georgia politician
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to Uncle Bob
treasury when he
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suave Ed Calli-
rip on the desk
were several of
Senator John Har-
Felix
the House
senate; Judge
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who is just now
the congress
John Hart,
and one of the
the judgeship of
of Mr. Robbin-
Mark Hardin,
of, were among
of the day.

Mr. Hart, in
questions asked
replies of the eighth
the race for
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friends have said
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and to this par-
that I may be
more definite one
is in Mark Har-

ay," said Judge
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The result."

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Corrupt who
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that Judge Jim
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W. S. Cleveland,
was in Atlanta
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man had up to
for a year or
of a million dol-
companies and
was the promi-
modiment of en-
ment that he was
on mark before he
parently no effort
of typhoid fever
brought to the
any sort of care
mination to go on
was physically un-
for a year or
that time he found
haunted. Men who
th his affairs had
trust and the
best, where he had
money, made him
ill.

A comparison of the signatures shows
that they are as much alike as could be ex-
pected, even if written by the same man.
A warrant having been issued to John
Peak and the record of the treasury show-
ing that the pension money has been paid
to John Peak, there is no way for him
to secure the money which belongs to him
in the meantime. The money at work
will be made for the bogus John Peak.

An Atlanta Convict Killed.
Yesterday morning Principal Keeper
Jones received a letter from the superin-
tendent of the penitentiary at Hagan, in
Tallapoosa county, telling of an accident which
occurred there on the 3d, in which Steve
Robert, a convict sent up from Fulton
county, met his death while at work dig-
ging out crossties a tree fell on Robert,
crushing him to death.

Robert was sent from Fulton county un-
der a three years' sentence for forgery, his
crime being the theft of a book of passes
from the Georgia, Carolina and Northern
railroad and affixing to these the names of the
officials. He was a bright fellow, of con-
siderable prominence and his fall was a
great surprise to those who knew him.

Granny Hoar's Criticism.
"I see that Senator Hoar criticizes the
credentials which Senator Warren bore to
Washington," said Major Warren, secre-
tary of the executive department yesterday.
"He looks very much like a needless quib-
ble," he continued. "When a senator is
given him a formal certificate of election,
this is what Hoar was referring to. In a
case like this, however, when the governor
himself makes the appointment, an addi-
tional certificate from the governor setting
forth that he has appointed this man would
seem and would be superfluous. The high-
est evidence of the fact of his appointment
would naturally be the appointment itself,
bearing the great seal of the state, and
this is what Senator Walsh took with him."

POND'S EXTRACT for all Pains and In-
flammation, is manufactured and bottled by
the sole proprietors, Pond's Extract Co.,
New York and London. See our name on
every wrapper and label.

Record.
reading?
an." It's dreadfully
ly are.

AFTER THE LYNCHERS

The Governor is Determined to Find
Who Killed Dan Ahern.

A REWARD OF \$300 OFFERED FOR EACH

A Pension Forger by Which a Hart
County Man Lost His Money—Other
News and Gossip of the Capitol.

A determined effort is being made to as-
certain the identity of the members of the
mob that lynched Dan Ahern, at Greenes-
boro a few days ago.

The mob, it will be remembered, was not
made up of Greene county men, at least,
so it is claimed, but came to Greensboro
from numbers of the people comprising
of neighboring counties.

Ahern is the negro who criminally assau-
lted a well-known and highly respectable
white lady in Greene county. As soon as
he was caught and fully identified by his
victim he was hurried off by the officers to
the county jail, and there was placed under
guard. There were strong fears of lynching
that night, for the citizens of Greensboro
and other parts of the county, were greatly
wrought up, and it was only by the most
kind of action on the part of the county offi-
cers that he was kept out of the hands of
the mob. The Greensboro Rifles were cal-
led on, and all night guarded the jail.

As morning came the mob had disappear-
ed and the sheriff deemed that all danger
had passed, and he therefore
dismissed the soldiers. No soon-
er, however, than they gotten
to their homes beyond the call of the civil
authorities, than a number of men who had
come in on an early morning train, went
quietly to the jail, overpowered the jailer,
took Ahern out and hanged him.

Yesterday the governor took official action
in the case and issued his proclamation, of-
fering a reward of \$300 for the arrest with
proof to each of the members of
the mob. The governor views on the sub-
ject of lynching are well known and he will
spare absolutely no pains to bring the of-
fenders to justice and to have them pun-
ished to the fullest extent of the law. To
aid in bringing this about he has offered the
unusually large reward for each person,
and it is believed that this will result in
some arrests and prosecutions at once.

It is rumored that the people comprising
the mob came from Morgan county, but
there is nothing definite, so far as is known
here, to substantiate that rumor, beyond
the fact that they came into Greensboro on
the early morning train from Atlanta.

The governor's proclamation was as fol-
lows:
"Whereas, Reliable information has been
received at this department that on the fifth
day of April, instant, in the county of
Greene, Dan Ahern, charged with the com-
mission of a revolting crime, and who had
been lodged for safe keeping in the com-
mon jail of said county, was cruelly and
thereby from an armed mob and murdered;
and

Whereas, This open defiance of law is
a burning disgrace to the people of this
state in jeopardy the best interests of society;
"Now, therefore, in order that these mal-
factors may be brought to the bar of jus-
tice for their misdoing, it is, therefore, or-
dered that a reward of \$300 be offered
for the arrest and delivery to the sheriff
of Greene county, with proof to convict of
the persons actively implicated in the said
forcible abduction and murder of the said
Dan Ahern."

A Pension Fraud.
John Peak, a well-known veteran of Hart
county, is out the amount of a pension
which he draws from the state for a wound
received in the war, and from the fact
outlook he will have no opportunity of re-
covering that amount of money until the
legislature takes special action in this case.
This is due to a clever piece of forgery
which is now being investigated by the
state authorities.

Several weeks ago, just after Pension
Clerk Harrison had completed his work of
preparing the warrants for the pay of sol-
diers' pensions and during the rush incident
to the issuance of these warrants and their
delivery to the many people who call for
them, a tall and rather fine-looking gentle-
man came into his office and asked for the
warrant in favor of John Peak.

"I am John Peak," said he, "and as I
happen to be in the city on other business,
I thought I would call and get my war-
rant in person."

Captain Harrison reached over to the
case containing the applications from Hart
county, and opening that of John Peak
questioned the caller on the facts concern-
ing his life and concerning his service in
the war, all of which the caller answered
just as if he were the man; and he brought
letters from the ordinary and from
Peak himself, stating that he had not been
outside of Hart county for the last six
years, and it was evident that a fraud had
been perpetrated upon the department.

The Hart county authorities have some
suspicions as to the man who perpetrated
the forgery, as it is believed that only one
person could have answered fully and com-
pletely the questions which Captain Har-
rison asked. Peak was a member of Com-
pany C, of the Sixty-fourth North Carolina
regiment and was wounded in the arm
in January, 1862, during a skirmish in North
Carolina. All these facts were stated by
the man who drew the money.

A comparison of the signatures shows
that they are as much alike as could be ex-
pected, even if written by the same man.
A warrant having been issued to John
Peak and the record of the treasury show-
ing that the pension money has been paid
to John Peak, there is no way for him
to secure the money which belongs to him
in the meantime. The money at work
will be made for the bogus John Peak.

An Atlanta Convict Killed.
Yesterday morning Principal Keeper
Jones received a letter from the superin-
tendent of the penitentiary at Hagan, in
Tallapoosa county, telling of an accident which
occurred there on the 3d, in which Steve
Robert, a convict sent up from Fulton
county, met his death while at work dig-
ging out crossties a tree fell on Robert,
crushing him to death.

Robert was sent from Fulton county un-
der a three years' sentence for forgery, his
crime being the theft of a book of passes
from the Georgia, Carolina and Northern
railroad and affixing to these the names of the
officials. He was a bright fellow, of con-
siderable prominence and his fall was a
great surprise to those who knew him.

Granny Hoar's Criticism.
"I see that Senator Hoar criticizes the
credentials which Senator Warren bore to
Washington," said Major Warren, secre-
tary of the executive department yesterday.
"He looks very much like a needless quib-
ble," he continued. "When a senator is
given him a formal certificate of election,
this is what Hoar was referring to. In a
case like this, however, when the governor
himself makes the appointment, an addi-
tional certificate from the governor setting
forth that he has appointed this man would
seem and would be superfluous. The high-
est evidence of the fact of his appointment
would naturally be the appointment itself,
bearing the great seal of the state, and
this is what Senator Walsh took with him."

POND'S EXTRACT for all Pains and In-
flammation, is manufactured and bottled by
the sole proprietors, Pond's Extract Co.,
New York and London. See our name on
every wrapper and label.

Record.
reading?
an." It's dreadfully
ly are.

TWO WEEKS OFF.

The Unveiling of the Monument to
the Unknown Dead.

IT WILL BE A NOTABLE OCCASION

And the Military Display Will Surpass
Anything Ever Before Seen—Ar-
rangements for the Day.

Just two weeks from tomorrow the unvel-
ing of the monument to the unknown dead
will occur in Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Thomas M. Brady, the sculptor, was
in Atlanta yesterday afternoon. He reach-
ed the city at 1 o'clock and returned to
Canton at 6:15. He stated that he was de-
voting all of his time to the work, and that
everything would be in readiness for Mon-
day.

This will be the crowning masterpiece of
this gifted artist. He has taken a pride in
his work, and has given it careful thought
and study. No view of the monument will
be furnished until the 26th of April, at
last.



CAPTAIN JOHN MILLEDGE.

which time the unveiling will occur, and the
monument, in all of its beauty, will be ex-
posed to the effulgence of an April sky.

In Line of March.
From every part of north Georgia has
come the intelligence that the soldier boys
are coming to the city on Monday.

Colonel John S. Candier, who is in charge
of the military feature of the occasion, has
been in correspondence with the military
organizations over the state, and he says
that his answers to these letters have been
highly gratifying.

The addition to the companies heretofore
mentioned the Gatling Gun Platoon, under
command of Lieutenant C. H. Flyer, will be
in procession, and will constitute a novel
feature of the day's parade.

The Atlanta fire department, with all of
its fighting force, will also be in the line,
and in itself will be an interesting fea-
ture; for the Atlanta fire department is not
only one of the best equipped, but one of the
most efficient in the south, but one of the
largest in the whole country.

Up to day in addition to the military or-
ganizations in the city, the following com-
panies will be in the procession: The
Spalding Guards, the LaGrange Light In-
fantry, the Newnan Guards, the Barnesville Blues,
and also companies from Rome, Cedartown
and other points. The secret organizations
of the city will also be in the procession.

Captain Milledge as Marshal.
Captain John Milledge will be the marshal
of the day's capacity, and as such, in all
other, Captain Milledge will perform his
part well. He served throughout the war
as a gallant soldier, and his record in
peace has been that of a loyal and useful
citizen, who has treasured the memory of
the old war, while he has gracefully
accepted the new order of things. The bear-
ing of a man in peace is, after all, the test
of his manhood.

Captain Milledge has appointed Messrs.
T. B. Felder and Albert Howell to take
charge of the organization of the Sons of
Confederate Veterans, while Colonel L. P.
Thomas will be in charge of the old sol-
diers. The Georgia City Guard will con-
sist of the Confederate Veterans' Associa-
tion.

Hon. H. H. Carlton, as the orator of the
day, will make a speech, the fervid beauty
of which will fire the hearts of the old sol-
diers, glow over the new, and kindle the
ardor of renewed enthusiasm. It will
be an occasion of wide spread interest, and
the line will be hummed in the memory
of all present as a day of sweet and tender
recollection.

There was an enthusiastic meeting of the
Sons of Confederate Veterans at the Cham-
ber of Commerce last night.

Mr. Felder, as temporary chairman, called
the meeting to order, and stated the object
for which it was called. After some dis-
cussion it was decided to organize perma-
nently.

Quite a lively discussion took place over
the adoption of a name, but finally it was
decided that Sons of Confederate Veterans
best expressed the objects of the associa-
tion.

The following officers were then selected:
T. B. Felder, Jr., president; Albert Howell,
first vice president; S. W. Wilkes, sec-
ond vice president; Pelham Neal, secretary;
W. J. Maynard, Jr., treasurer; R. R. E.
Cobb, chairman of the executive committee.
The president explained that the associa-
tion had been requested to take part in the
memorial exercises on the 26th of April, and
had been asked to act as escort to the Ladies' Memorial
Association.

A suitable uniform was adopted for the
occasion, and all present were urged to take
part and to secure as many more sons of
Confederate Veterans as could be gotten.

The chairman then appointed the follow-
ing executive committee:
T. B. Felder, Jr., chairman; Dr. L. A.
Felder, W. J. Maynard, Jr., T. B. Felder,
Pelham Neal, Howell, Jr., H. A. Etheridge,
Pelham Neal, William M. Davies, Walter
Howard, R. B. Blackburn, J. A. Hynds,
S. A. Coker, W. L. Biddon, S. W. Wilkes,
A. S. Dorsett, C. H. Moore.

HE TOOK MORPHINE.
But the Dose Was Not Sufficient to End
His Life.

Mr. J. D. Walsh, of Columbus, Ga., at-
tempted suicide corner Fair and Walnut
streets last night.

TO DIE AT LAST.

After Many Changes of Sentence Jeff
Rockmore Will Hang.

TO BE EXECUTED AT DECATUR APRIL 20

The Story of His Crime and of the Re-
markable History of His Escapes from the Gallows.

There will be a hanging at Decatur one
week from day tomorrow. Jeff Rock-
more, who has been thrice sentenced to
death, who has respite within three days
of the time set for his execution, and when
everything seemed utterly hopeless and
whose chances of life have fluctuated from
brightness to gloominess and back again to
brightness with wonderful rapidity, will at
last pay the penalty of murder.

Rockmore killed his man two years ago,
and the courts have been wrestling with the
question of whether the killing was or was
not murder since that time. All of the judi-
cial sittings has ended in the verdict that
it was murder, and Rockmore will certainly
hang on April 20th.

Rockmore is only twenty years old, and
is a perfect giant physically. He is tall and
broad and wonderfully developed. The ex-
pression of his face is stupid and half sa-
vage, although he is exceedingly quiet and
non-communative.

Two years ago Rockmore was employed
on the Georgia road constructing. On
the same train about thirty negroes were
employed. One day, while between Decatur
and Atlanta, coming this way, Rockmore
had a quarrel with a negro named Stewart.
The quarrel was so bitter that Stewart
satisfactorily placed. Those who were pre-
sent threw the blame on Rockmore, but it
was in earnest charged that their testimony
was biased.

Anyhow Rockmore dealt Stewart a terri-
ble blow on the head with an ax. Stewart
sank to the floor, and while the train was
moving on, Rockmore got up and walked
Rockmore continued on the car until Atlanta
was reached, when he quietly got off.
He was arrested by Patrolman Whiddy. He was carried to
police headquarters and locked up. The next
day he was tried and found guilty.

The trial was very short. It would be
hard to find a more densely ignorant and
stupid jury. The case was so simple that
the evidence was exceedingly lame. He had no at-
torney, and a lawyer appointed by the judge
was so feeble that he did not even know
what to do. The case was so simple that
the evidence was exceedingly lame. He had no at-
torney, and a lawyer appointed by the judge
was so feeble that he did not even know
what to do.

While in the Atlanta jail publications in
the Constitution and the Atlanta Journal
were full of the story of the case, and the
public mind was so much interested that
the trial was a success. The evidence was
so simple that the jury found him guilty.

The hanging will occur on April 20th at
Decatur next Friday, one week.

WILL MEET TODAY.

The Chamber of Commerce Will Hold

Today at noon the members of the Cham-
ber of Commerce will, in response to a call
of President Woodson, hold an important
meeting.

The matter to be considered is one of
great interest to Atlanta, and there should
be a large attendance.

The president's call is as follows:
"President Woodson's Call.
The success of the Cotton States and
International exposition now being assumed,
there will be a called meeting of the At-
lanta Chamber of Commerce at 12 o'clock,
noon, Wednesday, April 11th, for the pur-
pose of discussing the various resolutions ur-
ging the co-operation of different com-
mercial bodies in the United States and rep-
resentatives in congress in behalf of said ex-
position.

A full attendance is requested.
"STEWART F. WOODSON,
President."

HARDWARE NOVELTIES.

A Convenient Store Check Fall of the

Any one interested in hardware novelties
will enjoy a visit to the store of the Lowry
Hardware Company, 90 Peachtree street.

They always have a new line of new
things in their line and when anything is
new they are sure to get it. They do not
hesitate to add it to their stock.

They have recently added the following
articles: A new line of refrigerators
from 25c to \$5 each; Kankakee refrigera-
tors, the only one made with removable
provision compartments; a new line of
fixtures for use in water closets, holding
from 10c to 25c each; a new line of
plated 50c; a unique little portable
stove that gives you at a glance the actual value
of the letter or money of postage required.
Price, one-pound capacity,
\$1; four pounds, \$1.50. Every business
man should have one.

In addition to the above they have ham-
mocks, iron fans, ice cream freezers, bicycles,
tricycles and a thousand and thirteen other
useful articles, which they sell at bottom
prices.

They sell at wholesale and retail, and we
take pleasure in recommending them to our
customers as reliable and satisfactory people
to deal with.

PRESS CLUB MEETING.

It Has Been Called for 3:15 This After-
noon.

The Atlanta Press Club will hold a meet-
ing this afternoon at 3:15 o'clock to formu-
late some plan in regard to the entertain-
ment of the delegates to the press club
convention, sum of money sufficient to en-
ertain the visitors royally was obtained by
the entertainment, and the Quadrant Club
is prepared to turn the funds over to the
press club. Among the persons who will
be present are Messrs. "The Divorce
Suit," to receive especial praise
for the prosecution. He handled the witnesses
in a masterly manner and yesterday was
the recipient of many compliments, which
accorded well with the applause of the night
before.

EVANS IN HOUSTON.

The General Speaks to a Large Audi-
ence.

Fort Valley, Ga., April 10.—(Special.)—
This town has been on the tip-toe of en-
thusiasm today over the arrival of General
Evans by the early morning train. As soon
as he arrived at the hotel he was visited by
almost the entire population of the city,
and the attention paid him by the citizens
has been a continuous ovation. He spoke
at 3 o'clock this afternoon to a large crowd
of enthusiastic admirers who were all
Harris house. Many ladies were present,
and his speech created much applause. He
did not make a long speech, but he spoke
in his usual modest and impressive
manner. His town is almost a town of
his supporters are from all classes.
His opposition is confined to few, and there is
no doubt that he will be elected. He will
send Evans delegates to the convention
by a large majority.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

THE ONLY PURE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

REORGANIZATION.

A Crisis Presented by the Approach-
ing Railroad Meeting.

WHAT IS THE ASSOCIATION'S FATE?

It Is Believed That the L. and N. Will
Insist on Stricter Rules for the Gov-
ernment of the Association.

The most interesting question just at
present bearing upon the railroads of the south
is concerning the future of the Southern
Railway and Steamship Association.

It is not long before the regular annual
meeting of the members of the association
for the purpose of discussing plans for the
reorganization of the association. The
meeting is to be held about the middle of
May.

Whether the association will be reorgan-
ized or not is not so much a question of
fact as it is of opinion. The association has
been organized for the purpose of discussing
plans for the reorganization of the associa-
tion. The organization was formed sev-
eral years ago for the term ending July
31st of this year. The agreement of all the
lines for the mutual protection of the in-
terests of southern railroads expires on that
day, and the meeting to be held in May is
for the purpose of entering into new agree-
ments and building over the association.

To say that several of the most prominent
lines in the association have lately grown
very much dissatisfied with the way the
agreement is kept by other lines is putting
the case mildly. The recent withdrawal
of the Louisville and Nashville, the Illinois
Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and
St. Louis, from the association shows how
displeased these lines have become at the
way things are carried on by some of the
other members of the organization.

While these lines came back into the as-
sociation, it is believed by nearly all promi-
nent railroad men that they did so simply
for the reason that they preferred to re-
main in the association until the term of the
agreement had expired, the time being but
a few months more. Everybody thinks that
these lines will be slow about re-entering
the association unless some more perfect
agreement can be made that will hold things
together more forcibly.

Commissioner Stahlman, it is known, will
for some time looking to a more rigid
binding on all the lines that enter the as-
sociation when it is reorganized. He has al-
ready made public his intention of retiring
from the commission on the May
meeting and refusing to allow his name
to be entered upon the list of members
unless the association unless the members
show more willingness to knuckle down to
strict laws that will prevent all manner
of violations and back-stabbing that seems
to have been carried on within the ranks
lately.

That May meeting of southern railroad
men will certainly bring a crisis to the lines
that traverse this region of the south.
Never in the history of the railroads of this
country have they suffered such hard times
as have come to them within the past two
years. There is at present but little pros-
pect of any such increase of business as will
very considerably change things for the bet-
ter, and hence the necessity of keeping alive
such an organization as the Southern Rail-
way and Steamship Association presents it-
self clearly. From the standpoint of the
railroads it would be suicidal if they de-
clared themselves free from any such in-
fluences as entered upon the affairs of the
railroad on an independent plan. There is
not enough business in the country for any
such plans.

To dissolve the agreement between the
trunk lines of the south would be to give
the roads freedom that would be ruinous.
They would, at a moment's notice, be
fighting each other with all fashions of rat-
cutting and tricks, and while they would
not haul a pound more business than they
now haul it would be for such rates as
would bring nothing but destruction to
themselves.

The railroad men all know this. They
see that there was never a time when they
ought to hold together more firmly than
at present, and it is idle talk to say for a
moment that they will refuse to reorganize
the Railway and Steamship Associa-
tion, though there are many gossipers
at work predicting that it will go to pieces
at the next annual meeting.

It is said that the Louisville and Nash-
ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, the reor-
ganization of the association, and that Major
Smith, president of that system, will insist
upon a solid basis of establishing the
principles the organization is supposed to be
constituted to enforce. If the other lines
fail to meet the demands that will be
made for better regulations, it is said that
the Louisville and Nashville will refuse
to enter the association for a second year,
and will remain out of it after the present
agreement between the lines expires.

The situation is growing more interesting
every day. There is quite a general feeling
among the presidents of southern rail-
roads that make the association stronger,
stricter laws should be framed at the May
meeting.

Honesty the Best Policy.

Speaking about the rate situation, a well
known general manager is quoted as saying:
"The railway rate situation, although
bears on its face a bad look, is regretted
by some shrewd judges as containing the
very elements which will force a com-
mon sense basis of rates. Earnings,
both gross and net, have reached a
point where railway officials recognize the
most serious trouble. Rates have been cut,
openly and secretly, by all the roads, and
yet substantial profits and economies have
been enforced in operation and maintained.
The only plan where further retrench-
ment can be tried is the payrolls of the
employees, but in most cases these have al-
ready been reduced from time to time, and
such any further general reduction is not
unlikely to precipitate a widespread strike
and a resulting general demoralization of
all railway business."

"With these facts and possibilities staring
them in the face, railway managers are at
last beginning to believe that the only way
to avert greater evils than those which now
afflict the industry is to meet the demands
of the public for lower rates. The advance-
ment to fair, compensating figures, and a
cautious, straight adherence to the sched-
ules so established. In other words, they
are inclining to think that honesty may really
be the best policy."

The Florida Return

THE AVERAGE HIGH.

The Government Report Makes the Condition of Winter Wheat 86.7.

STOCK SPECULATION WAS QUIET

Cotton Declined Sharply Yesterday for Contracts, but Most Spot Markets Remain Unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Speculation at the stock exchange was quiet in all departments today. Sales of stocks were 142,000 shares, and of railway and miscellaneous bonds \$1,446,000. The dealings today were practically confined to a half dozen or so stocks. At the start American sugar looked into prominence and rose nearly a point on the Hill speech which was interpreted as meaning a postponement of the action on the Wilson bill. The rise in sugar led to a fractional improvement in the general market, but Chicago stocks then developed weakness, declining to 82½, and the early gain was partially lost. Delaware and Hudson was another weak spot, falling from 140 to 138½. The statement by Spencer that he would not oppose the plan of the present management in the matter of the new stock issue, led to a decline for the reason that there is no longer any demand for the stock for election purposes. General Electric was heavy and declined ½ to 40½. The Grangers, Coalters and the Westerns were all a shade weak, but there was no special change in prices. Compared with yesterday's final figures, the usually active stocks show losses of ½ to 1½ per cent outside of Delaware and Hudson. Richmond Terminal and Lead gained ¼ to ½ per cent. American Tobacco ¼, and Laclede Gas preferred ½ per cent. The rise in the last named was of no special significance. The market closed steady in tone.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were strong. Treasury bonds: Coin, \$105,139,000; currency, \$50,152,000. Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan at 1; closing offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper ½ to ½ per cent.

Bar silver 82½. Sterling exchange is steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 45½-45¾ for sixty days and 45½-45¾ for demand. Posted rates 45½-45¾; commercial bills 45½-45¾ for 60 days. Government bonds steady. State bonds firm. Railroad bonds strong. Silver at the board neglected.

The following are closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
April	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
May	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
June	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

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July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

Foreign and Domestic News. By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager. NEW YORK.—Stocks closed barely steady, but there was no pressure to sell except in Chicago Gas on conflicting opinions relative to the effect of Attorney General McInerney's decision, which will be given early tomorrow morning. Room traders sold St. Paul on report that the earnings will show a decrease of \$75,000 for the first week of April, which is \$20,000 more than the estimates. Delaware and Hudson declined on a small volume of transactions, and a report was current that the Le Grand and Hudson were to be drawn from the fight leaving the present management a free field for their reelection.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Delaware & Hudson	138	140	138	138	140
Richmond Terminal	140	142	140	140	140
Lead	140	142	140	140	140
Am. Tobacco	140	142	140	140	140
Gen. Electric	140	142	140	140	140
Grangers	140	142	140	140	140
Coalters	140	142	140	140	140
Westerns	140	142	140	140	140
American Tobacco	140	142	140	140	140
Laclede Gas	140	142	140	140	140

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Delaware & Hudson	138	140	138	138	140
Richmond Terminal	140	142	140	140	140
Lead	140	142	140	140	140
Am. Tobacco	140	142	140	140	140
Gen. Electric	140	142	140	140	140
Grangers	140	142	140	140	140
Coalters	140	142	140	140	140
Westerns	140	142	140	140	140
American Tobacco	140	142	140	140	140
Laclede Gas	140	142	140	140	140

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement. Clearing today—\$174,285. For 5 days—\$421,045.

Financial Gossip. Dow Jones News Company, by private wire to J. C. Knox, Manager, has a little thing of disappointment in the bill view of the market Monday night. The leading bulls asserted confidently that the market would not react much.

Mr. W. E. Connor is in sympathy with the market. This is shown by the strength of those specialties with which he has always been identified. He believed that when he comes back, about April 15th, a deal will be made not only in Western Union but also Missouri Pacific. He is a great believer in both properties.

The market opened strong yesterday at sharp gains over Monday night's close. That the chances of a tariff bill being passed at this session are not so encouraging, and the protection monopoly of the McKinley bill.

St. Paul was a shade stronger on a rumor that earnings for the first week in April will only show a small decrease.

Denver and Rio Grande earnings for the fourth week in March showed a loss of \$100,000 for the month decrease \$23,000; first week in April decrease \$1,300.

Bar silver in London is up ¼ to 28½.

realizing sales with the pressure to sell Chicago Gas renewed.

W. H. Goodby bought 1,000 Richmond Terminal third assessment paid.

London houses were moderate sellers of St. Paul at 64½ and 64½.

The Local Cotton Market. Local—Market closed steady; middling 7½.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS	SHIPMENTS	STOCK
1894	1353	1894	1894
1893	1353	1893	1893

Hubbard, Price & Co.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Summary of Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter: While the advice from Liverpool were not more unfavorable than the trade had a right to expect, the fact that the Liverpool market yesterday and today, had the effect of bringing about a liquidation of the long cotton which had been held with the resulting decline in the market of 1 to 7 points in the price. The theory upon which this cotton has been disposed of seems to be that it can be recovered at a concession in the price of the anticipated heavier movement at the ports, but this factor is at the expense of the interior towns, which will lose heavily in stock this week. This cotton has passed into strong hands, and the ease with which the market takes the offerings is a factor of the situation. Attention is being called to the cold and rainy weather as a factor in retarding farm preparations for the new crop, while the tenor of advice from all sections excepting Georgia and Texas points to a moderate increase in acreage. Receipts at the ports amounted to 11,000 bales and the interior movements at Augusta, Houston and Cincinnati were heavier than anticipated, and under the continued liquidation of long cotton the market closed easy with the lowest of the day and 10 points under last evening.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
April	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
May	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
June	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
April	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
May	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
June	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
April	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
May	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
June	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
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July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

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	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
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July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

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The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

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July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
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May	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
June	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

Closed barely steady; sales 135,300 bales.

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	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
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August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

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	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
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May	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
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July	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
August	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
September	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
October	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48
November	7.48	7.50	7.45	7.48	7.48

advanced materially on good general buying. Then there was a reaction, which caused some losses. The weakness in wheat acting as a leader. Later, renewed buying advanced prices again, when the demand seemed satisfied, packers turned sellers and their offerings so weakened the market that the price of the spot was lost. The close was at a net gain of 15c for May pork—a decline of 25c from the opening of the day, but a gain of 10c from yesterday, and may rise unchanged.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
Wheat	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
April	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
May	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
June	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
July	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
August	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
September	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
October	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
November	62½	63	62½	62½	62½
December	62½	63	62½	62½	62½

The Condition of Winter Wheat.

Washington, April 10.—The condition of winter wheat on the 1st day of April, as reported by the agricultural department averages 86.7 per cent for the entire country. Last year the average was 77.4 in 1893 was 81.3 and 86.9 for the year 1891. The corresponding average for the principal states are as follows: Kentucky, 83; Ohio, 80; Michigan, 83; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 88; Kansas, 72; Nebraska, 85; and California, 87. The average date of seeding in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys was late, owing to dry weather in general, however, the condition of soil was not unfavorable to planting and germination. Very little wheat is reported from the northern and northwestern states snow covering has afforded protection in addition to that of a mild temperature. The returns in regard to wheat upon what resulting from the recent cold spell are not so satisfactory nor so conclusive as is desirable. The injury to the crop is undoubtedly considerable, if not great, but the comments of correspondents accompanying the reports would seem to indicate that the full extent of the damage was not fully determinable at date of transmission. In the eastern and northern states the damage was comparatively slight. In the south Atlantic and southern states the injury is marked and decided, with perhaps the exception of Texas, while in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Kentucky, the injury from frost was considerable, but the extent of the same is contingent upon future meteorological conditions. The returns indicate that freezing to the ground was quite prevalent, especially on low and rich, moist lands, but with roots left at least alive, and with good prospects of favorable weather. In the states of Kansas, Nebraska and California the injury to the crop has not resulted so much from the frost as from cold, dry weather. High winds also noted by our Kansas correspondents as one of the causes of unfavorable conditions. Rain is much needed in these, as well as in other important wheat producing states.

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, April 11, 1894.

ATLANTA, April 10.—First patent \$4.00, second patent \$4.00; extra, 1st \$3.15; 2nd \$3.15; 3rd \$3.15; 4th \$3.15; 5th \$3.15; 6th \$3.15; 7th \$3.15; 8th \$3.15; 9th \$3.15; 10th \$3.15; 11th \$3.15; 12th \$3.15; 13th \$3.15; 14th \$3.15; 15th \$3.15; 16th \$3.15; 17th \$3.15; 18th \$3.15; 19th \$3.15; 20th \$3.15; 21st \$3.15; 22nd \$3.15; 23rd \$3.15; 24th \$3.15; 25th \$3.15; 26th \$3.15; 27th \$3.15; 28th \$3.15; 29th \$3.15; 30th \$3.15; 31st \$3.15; 32nd \$3.15; 33rd \$3.15; 34th \$3.15; 35th \$3.15; 36th \$3.15; 37th \$3.15; 38th \$3.15; 39th \$3.15; 40th \$3.15; 41st \$3.15; 42nd \$3.15; 43rd \$3.15; 44

THE DOCTOR'S DISCOVERY

DR. BROWN, OF DAVID CITY, NEB.,
FINDS A MEDICINE OF RARE
VIRTUE.

He First Cures Himself with It, and
Then Prescribes It for His Patients
with Gratifying Results.

From The Lincoln, Neb., Call.
Many of the citizens of David City, in
this state, believe that the days of miracles
are not passed.

Dr. Samuel L. Brown is a pioneer resi-
dent of David City, having lived there for
twenty years. He is well known all over
Butler county, having practiced medicine
in every part. It is his recovery from a
very serious disease that is looked upon as
a miracle. When visited by a Call re-
porter Dr. Brown related the story of the
illness and his final cure.

"I have a hearty appetite now, which is
in great contrast to the state of a short time
ago. This will be my first step into the
field of a personal interview, but I am so
enthusiastic over my recovery that I feel
like conducting a regular experience meet-
ing. I have been troubled with different
sick spells for twenty years, these attacks
rendering me quite weak, and in the right
condition for the severer troubles that at-
tended came upon me."

"Six or seven years ago partial paralysis
set in upon my left side, and I soon became
affected by kindred ailments. The pension
board found my trouble to be partial pa-
ralysis of left side, varicose veins of both
legs, and left varicose. I was also trou-
bled with diabetes. I became entirely un-
able to perform manual labor, having to
give up the larger part of my practice. I
could hobble around by the use of crutches
and cane. I tried every medicine that I
ever heard of, but none seemed to relieve
my suffering. Patent medicines as well as
local prescriptions were exhausted in the
search for my restoration to health."

"About a year ago I read an advertise-
ment of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills, in The National Tribune, of Wash-
ington, D. C. They seemed to fit my
case, so I sent for samples. I was so well
satisfied with the samples that I sent for
more, as they acted directly in harmony
with nature. Those are the things I look
for in treating disease. I give my patient
remedies, not medicines. I used a number
of boxes of the pills, and I am now en-
tirely relieved of all my severe ailments
and am able to move about once more,
without being hampered with crippling
diseases."

"Even at my mature age I again do some
practicing, and always use pink pills
where the diagnosis of the case favors them."

"I now have a remarkable case at Brainerd,
which I am treating. Augustus Talbot,
the postmaster at Brainerd, was suffering
from diabetes and insipidness, and was in
the first stages of Bright's disease. The
doctors had failed to give him any relief
when I was called and took charge of the
case. All hopes of his recovery had been
given up and his wife did not expect him
to live three weeks. He is now on the
road to complete recovery. The Bright's
disease was headed off, and the other ail-
ments overwhelmed. A happier family can-
not now be found than that of Postmaster
Talbot, of Brainerd."

Dr. Brown made the following affidavit in
his remarkable cure before a prominent
notary.

Dr. Samuel L. Brown, being first duly
sworn, states the above facts are true.
(Signed) DR. SAMUEL L. BROWN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this
7th day of September, A. D. 1893, at Da-
vid City, Neb.
E. S. RUNYON,
Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People
without doubt mark the beginning of a
more healthful era. They were first com-
pounded by an eminent practitioner, and
used as a prescription for many years in
general practice with almost incredible suc-
cess. They are now given to the public
as an unfailing blood purifier and nerve
restorer, curing all forms of weakness aris-
ing from a watery condition of the blood or
shattered nerves, two fruitful causes of al-
most every ill that flesh is heir to. These
pills are also a specific for the troubles pec-
uliar to females, such as suppurations,
all forms of weakness, chronic constipation,
bearing down pains, etc., and in the case
of men will give speedy relief and effect a
permanent cure in all cases arising from
debility, or from any of the ailments of
whatever nature. The pills are sold by all
dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt
of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for
\$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the
dozen) by addressing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Company, Schenectady, N. Y., or Brock-
ton, Ontario.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS'

REUNION AT BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,
APRIL 25th-26th.

The Very Cheap Rate of \$5 Offered At-
lanta to Birmingham and Return by
the Georgia Pacific Railway.

The annual gathering of the United Con-
federate Veterans will take place this year
in Birmingham on Wednesday and Thurs-
day, April 25th and 26th. The various
camps of the United Confederate Veterans
in all the southern states are making
preparations to send large delegations to
Birmingham at that time, and the attend-
ance of all the veterans, together with the
veterans themselves will doubtless swell
the number away up in the thousands.

The Richmond and Danville railroad and
Georgia Pacific railway, which traverse
nearly every southern state, and with their
connections cover the entire south, have
arranged to give a special rate of one fare
for the round trip for all who attend this
occasion, and tickets will be on sale as
follows: From points on the Georgia Pa-
cific railway, including Atlanta, April 22nd,
April 23rd and morning trains of the 24th
will from points in Alabama on April 22nd,
and will be good returning until May 1,
1894. From points on the Richmond and
Danville railroad the dates of sale will be
April 22d, 23d and 24th, good fifteen (15)
days from date of sale. April 4th.

Window Shades from 35c to \$1.
Curtain poles from 15c to 75c; beau-
tiful rugs from 15 cents to \$8. S. S.
Crutcher & Co.'s, 57 and 59 Peachtree.

Matzos! Matzos! Matzos!
Matzos, Matzo Meal, Lebkuchen Macca-
raoon for the approaching (Pesach) Easter
holidays. This unleavened bread is made
of the best patent process flour, free from
impurities. It is especially recommended
to dyspeptics, or persons suffering
from indigestion, as it does not sour on
the stomach as ordinary bread or crackers
may. Recommended by prominent physici-
ans.

Orders solicited and promptly attended
to. Apply to L. L. SOLOMONSON,
136 Madison Street, Atlanta, Ga.
April 17th.

Baby Carriages
From \$5 to \$20, cash or on time, at R. S.
Crutcher & Co.'s, 57 and 59 Peachtree St.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are the leading spec-
ialists in all diseases peculiar to men and
women. 225 South Broad street.
Mar 15-17.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S
LITTLE
PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY
THESE LITTLE PILLS.
They also relieve Dis-
tress from Dyspepsia, In-
digestion, and Too Hearty
Eating. A perfect remedy
for Dizziness, Nausea,
Drowsiness, Bad Taste in
the Mouth, Coated Tongue,
Biliousness, Pain in the Side.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation.
Are free from all crude and irritating
matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no
griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get
C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation.
Are free from all crude and irritating
matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no
griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

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They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation.
Are free from all crude and irritating
matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no
griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

DEPORTED TO JAIL.

Captain Thompson Was Given That

Direction, but Didn't Go.

HE WAS PLACED UNDER ARREST

And Ordered to Produce a Watch, but
He Didn't Produce It, or Go to
Jail Either.

The ghost of a past and almost forgotten
transaction in police business rose up before
Police Captain John A. Thompson yesterday
in a form that was intended to be extremely
terrifying, but which failed to rattle the
captain's nerves.

As an outgrowth of the appearance of the
lank shadow from the past, Captain Thomp-
son was ordered to jail for contempt and
walked out of the arms of the bailiff who
was instructed to take him in charge and
amused down to police headquarters where
he took up the reins of his official duties,
all of which makes quite an interesting
story.

About the middle of last October Captain
Thompson and Detective Harvey Bedford
arrested a negro named John Harris on
suspicion. Harris was pointed out to the
officers not far from police headquarters
and was trying to sell a fine gold watch
for a sum not half the equivalent of its
value.

The watch and the negro did not appear
to harmonize, and the officers thought it a
good case for investigation. They took Har-
ris to police headquarters and locked him
up on a charge of suspicion. Harris claim-
ed to have got the watch from a negro wo-
man named Mattie Maxwell, which, upon
investigation, was found to be true, and
Harris was subsequently released.

It seems that when Harris was searched
the watch was taken from him by Detective
Bedford, who transferred it to the detec-
tive department to identify it if possible.

Failing in this the watch was placed with
the other property of a use character, kept
in Captain Wright's office. It seems that
Harris did not ask for the watch when he
left, and as it was not in the possession of
the station house keeper, he did not get it.

A few weeks ago his attorney, Mr. Frank
Walker, applied to Detective Bedford for the
watch and that officer stated to the attor-
ney that Harris could get the watch when-
ever he called and received for it. Harris
did not call, but adopted a different method
of procedure.

He went before Justice Landrum and
swore out a possessory warrant against
Captain Thompson and that officer was ar-
rested and carried before the justice for a
hearing. W. A. Pfeiffer, the ex-prosecutor
who had recently arrested Captain Thomp-
son, appeared for the negro Harris. Cap-
tain Thompson made a statement of the
case in which he said that he did not have
possession of the watch and could not, there-
fore, produce it.

Justice Landrum postponed his decision
until yesterday afternoon, at which time
Captain Thompson dropped in to learn what
direction the judge had decided to give.
"I have decided that you must produce
the watch," said the justice.

"But I can't," argued the captain. "How
can I produce a thing I haven't got?"
"You will have to produce it or go to
jail," said the justice, quietly.

The captain expressed a very emphatic
determination not to go to jail. Justice
instructed a constable to take charge
of the captain. Captain Thompson walked
out of the room without saying a word, and
the officer followed him into the street.

"Just wait until Chief Connolly can come
up," said the bailiff.

"No, sir," said the late captain; "I won't
do any such thing. I am going to protect
myself."

So saying, the captain strode off in the
direction of police headquarters. He was
right and lots of it in his eye and he walked
to police headquarters all alone.

Up to last reports Captain Thompson was
still on duty and had not been called for.
Detective Bedford says the watch is where
it has been all along—in the hands of the
detective department—and can be had when
called for.

A MOTHER GOOSE EVENING.

The Children of St. Philip's Sunday
School Will Hold an Entertainment.

The children of St. Philip's Sunday
school will give two very unique entertain-
ments in the Sunday school room on Tues-
day night next at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday
afternoon at 2 o'clock. The program will
be of Mother Goose entertainment and the
children will have songs and recitations in
Mother Goose costume.

The object of the entertainment is to
raise \$250, necessary to complete the pay-
ment of the debt incurred in refitting and
furnishing the Sunday school. During the
past year the St. Philip's Sunday school
has raised more money than any other Sun-
day school in the diocese of Georgia. They
have put in new books, Bibles, prayerbooks,
blackboards, handsome maps, and all the
latest Sunday school equipment.

The charge for admission to Mother Goose
entertainment will be 25 cents for adults
and 15 cents for children. The entertain-
ment has been carefully gotten up, and will
prove a great success.

CUSTOM HOUSE CULLINGS.

A government raider usually makes his
raid in the silent watches of the night.
Knowing on a knowledge of the fact, John
Tillman and his two sons were somewhat
astounded the other day, when, about 12
o'clock Deputy Marshal Croley and an as-
sistant came to the door of the John Till-
man and his two sons were somewhat astoun-
ded the other day, when, about 12 o'clock
Deputy Marshal Croley and an assistant
came to the door of the John Tillman and
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NOW FOR THE RUN.

The Southern Baseball Association
Opens the Season Today.

THE MACON TEAM IS IN ATLANTA
The New Park Will Be Formally Dedic-
ated—The Staff of Umpires.
Other Baseball News.

The Southern Association season opens today. Macon will play in Atlanta, and the team will reach the city this morning.

And this afternoon, while the fight is on between Macon and Atlanta, the race for the Southern Association pennant will be started in four of the cities of the association.

The game will be called at 3:45. The Macon team is now completed, and is one of the strongest teams in the league.

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Manager Higgins, when asked by wire to give up the names of the men he will introduce to the Atlanta people on the opening day, said that he could not do so, as he hoped to spring a surprise on the south when the opening day came.

The Macon team will reach the city this morning, and later in the day, accompanied by Sullivan's men, will make a drive over the city, accompanied by the Fifth Regiment band. After the ride the members of the two teams will be ready for work, and at 1 o'clock the ball park will be open for the practice. The preliminary work of both teams will be interesting.

There can be no doubt, Sullivan will have a full crowd on the lines, and so will Higgins, and in this way the people will be able to see the full membership of both teams.

Telegrams from Macon last night indicate that there will be a large crowd of people that city to see the opening game. The Macon team has been seen at work by the people of that city, and the people are well pleased with the showing the men have made. In Macon that means lots. When the people down there are pleased with a ball team they usually stand behind it for all it is worth, and in this instance the indications are that a large crowd will be present.

On the payroll of the team is one of the most promising pitchers of the association, a youngster that will make one of the best bowlers of the south, and who will find himself in the big league before he is much older if his work holds up to the promise it has given so far. The team all the way through is considered a good hitting one, and the indications are that it will play a strong place for the leadership.

When the men line up for play this afternoon at the new park teams will show up in Nashville, New Orleans and Savannah.

In Nashville, the Memphis team will be on hand, and the fight between Frank Graves and George Stallings will be for blood. The Nashville team is looked upon as one of the strongest in the association, and there are many who think that it will pull out in first place. It has on its list besides Stallings, who made Augustus the championship city of the Southern League last year, such men as Calypso, Doody, the great first baseman; Whitehead, O'Brien, pitchers, the great pitcher, Look-ah, a young catcher, and a number of other players.

Stallings has been a great success in the south, and out of the lot he will be a good team, and a team which will be hard to beat.

Frank Graves, one of the best managers the south has ever known, will line up against Stallings, what is considered by the Memphis people one of the strongest teams that city has yet had. On it will be Vauzworth, who was such a prime favorite in Atlanta, and among others, Jacobus, Macon, Flaherty, W. Smith, Bamert, O'Meara, O. Smith.

New Orleans will have for its opponents Memphis. The rivalry between these two cities has been about as great as that between Atlanta and Macon, and the indications are that the crowd out to see the game will be a large one. Sylvester will umpire the game, and will make the first face before a southern ball crowd. The New Orleans team is considered by those who have seen it as a very strong one, while the men Jake Wells has drawn around him in Macon, and who have given promise of great play, and who will show the faces of Hutchinson, Kling, Knorr, Bertie, York, C. Lutenberger, R. Langford, Duffy, Robert Gilks, William Niles, Pitcher Klock, George Ulrich, R. Pender, Varney, Anderson. All of these are good men, and most of them have made good records on the diamond.

Between Savannah and Charleston, there has been quite a long fight for supremacy on the diamond, and when the Charleston team opens on Georgia soil this afternoon there will be some fun. McCloskey has quite a good team, and the men McCloskey, Laroque, A. C. Jantzen, E. F. Hutchinson, W. L. Peoples, Tub Welch, Martin Duke, Thomas Eames, Fred C. Wilson, George Can. Ollie Beard, who manages the Charleston team, will face McCloskey with such men as John Cavanaugh, McCoy, Mike Bradley, Edwin McGraw, Dan Minnehan, Lew Sullivan, Frank Foreman, Ed. Dixon, F. L. Letcher, Fields, McFarland.

The full roster of none of the teams has yet been printed and in many instances this is due to the fact that the managers of the teams have been holding back the contracts. Just why they have been doing this is not known, unless it is that they are all like Higgins, of Macon, who want to spring a surprise on the opposing teams. Sylvester, the new man to the south, will show up and the men will be good. President Nicklin has completed his staff of umpires, and they have been ordered around and will begin work this afternoon.

Eddie Hogan, who played with Atlanta in 1888, and who ran into the left field fence and nearly killed himself will do the judging in Atlanta. Hogan is a good umpire, and is quite a trained umpire and it is said that he is one of the best men in the work.

bat stolen in Macon. He got mad and wanted to fight the whole Macon team. Tub Welch of Savannah, is the biggest man in the Southern Association. Atlanta's catcher, Boyle, is a brother of Philadelphia's first baseman. Eddie Hogan will umpire the game today.

Conley left yesterday for Savannah, where he takes McDermott's place temporarily as league umpire. Conley is a good man and will make a good umpire.

Campau says if Washington persists in claiming him, he will quit playing, but will continue as manager of New Orleans. Jim Lynch is a candidate for an umpire's place, and his many Atlanta friends hope he will be successful.

AT THE THEATERS.
The people of Atlanta and the south have learned that they can count on the Cleveland troupe in minstrelsy. For a number of years Manager Cleveland has been making annual visits to this city and he has always given what he promised.

Good houses greeted his company at the matinee and at last night's performance, and everybody was pleased. The company contains a number of men who stand at the head of their profession; those who are younger and not so well known are good; the production is an elaborate one, and the show goes with snap and dash from the start. If it is weak in any one point, it is in the singing numbers, but their quality makes up for quantity.

Low Benedict is a show in himself. Lew is one of the veterans of minstrelsy—the youngest veteran of them all, he says—and he certainly is as young and sprightly as any of them despite the fact that he has a few gray hairs in his head. His stump speech was one of the funniest things of the kind ever heard here and it caught everybody. He is funny in everything he does.

Another of the "premiers" is J. Marcus Doyle, who has no superior as a dancer. In the dances he is ably assisted by Carmody and Hyland, who are also clever.

Harry Constantine and Billy Lyons do a funny act as the "Stage Struck Domestic." The Crawford brothers, as grotesque comedians, high kickers, and acrobatic dancers made another attractive feature. The Waterbury brothers, as musical minstrels, were good. Frank Appel, the tight rope performer, is indeed a wonder, and Charley Goodyear made a distinct comedy hit.

Manager Cleveland's company is a good one individually and as a whole, and is well worth the liberal patronage of the people of the south.

Goodwin the Next Attraction.
The fame of Nat C. Goodwin as a comedian needs no heralding. His name is known from one end of this broad land to the other, not only as an actor of unusual brilliancy, but as a whole-souled, genial fellow, whom to know is to admire and esteem. Since he made his first hidden appearance on the stage as one of the legs of the famous "Evangeline" heifer, an honor which he shared with William H. Crane, Mr. Goodwin has steadily risen in his profession, passing from burlesque to broad comedy, and gradually refining his style and polishing his methods, until today he stands in the front rank of legitimate fun-makers of the American stage. His very face bristles with jollity, and his eyes extend much fun from an apparently unstudied attitude as the average comedian can from a ludicrous situation supplied him by his author. He is a born comedian, and as such he has never known the meaning of failure since he first emerged into the sunlight of his prosperous career as a star.

But naturally his successes, like those of all actors, have been relative, depending upon the merit of the play which is made the vehicle for displaying his abilities. "A Gilded Fool" was written expressly to suit his peculiar powers, by Henry Clay Union, and the author has provided for him what is decidedly the best play in which he has yet been seen. As Chauncy Short, the gilded fool who saves his sweetheart's father from bankruptcy, in spite of the crimes of a treacherous partner, Mr. Goodwin does the best work of his artistic career. "A Gilded Fool" is not a one-act play, though of course Mr. Goodwin's character dominates the rest. The company is an admirable one throughout and the play is highly staged, picturesque and new.

It will be changed and he will appear in a grand, double bill of classic comedy, "Grin-Gore," and broad farce, "The Noddy." The Power of the Press.
Mr. Charles R. Bacon, manager of Augustus Pique's of the Press' company, is in the city arranging for the coming of that organization next week. The company jumps to Atlanta from New Orleans, as there is no theater between those two cities capable of holding the production. From there it goes to Chicago, and from there to New York.

At the Edgewood.
"The Midnight Alarm" at popular prices drew a large audience to the Edgewood Avenue theater last night. The company is a good one and the specialties are new and catchy. The draw bridge scene with the flight of the lightning express is a specialty and exciting feature.

"The Midnight Alarm" which calls out an entire fire department closed the third act and the company was called before the curtain by the pleased audience. This afternoon there will be a matinee at 3 o'clock. Twenty-five cents admission to all parts of the house. The company closes here tonight.

Between Savannah and Charleston, there has been quite a long fight for supremacy on the diamond, and when the Charleston team opens on Georgia soil this afternoon there will be some fun. McCloskey has quite a good team, and the men McCloskey, Laroque, A. C. Jantzen, E. F. Hutchinson, W. L. Peoples, Tub Welch, Martin Duke, Thomas Eames, Fred C. Wilson, George Can. Ollie Beard, who manages the Charleston team, will face McCloskey with such men as John Cavanaugh, McCoy, Mike Bradley, Edwin McGraw, Dan Minnehan, Lew Sullivan, Frank Foreman, Ed. Dixon, F. L. Letcher, Fields, McFarland.

The full roster of none of the teams has yet been printed and in many instances this is due to the fact that the managers of the teams have been holding back the contracts. Just why they have been doing this is not known, unless it is that they are all like Higgins, of Macon, who want to spring a surprise on the opposing teams. Sylvester, the new man to the south, will show up and the men will be good. President Nicklin has completed his staff of umpires, and they have been ordered around and will begin work this afternoon.

Eddie Hogan, who played with Atlanta in 1888, and who ran into the left field fence and nearly killed himself will do the judging in Atlanta. Hogan is a good umpire, and is quite a trained umpire and it is said that he is one of the best men in the work.

Sandy McDermott, an Ohio boy, who has been a baseball fan since he donned his knickerbockers and who umpired in the Southern League last year, will do the work in Savannah, this afternoon. McDermott proved to be a good umpire last year and his work this year will be in line for a place on the big league staff.

McLaughlin, who worked in the Southern League year before last, will show up in Nashville. If McLaughlin has not improved in two years it will be a tough dose with teams get. He is a good umpire, but it is not in the memory of man when he used his knowledge to good advantage.

APRIL'S NEED OF SLEEP.

Business Men, Over-Tired Housekeepers, Teachers, Students and Men and Women in the Whirl of Society Lack Rest.

Sweet sleep is nature's soft nurse. Half the fretfulness, sickness and complaining might be laid at the door of lack of sleep.

There is not one man or woman in ten thousand who can afford to do without seven or eight hours' sleep. All the stories about great men and women who slept three or four hours a night make very interesting reading, but no one ever kept healthy in body and mind with less than seven hours' sound sleep, and they are getting. This lack makes them thin and nervous, weak and complaining.

But one cannot will one's self to sleep. If sleep will not come, there is an evident derangement of the nervous system. The tired, worn-out nerves need better nutrition to restore them to their healthy condition. They are banished by this great restful, nerve-building up of nerve tissues is what makes Paine's celery compound so pre-eminently the great modern nerve and blood remedy.

Sleep is the time of lowered expenditure of nerve force and of increased repair all over the body. Paine's celery compound quiets the disturbed nervous system, feeds its impoverished tissues and robs them of all irritability; sound, refreshing sleep ensues and the tired, despairing invalid starts at once on the way to assured health and strength.

A freshness in the countenance and an absence of that pained, worn expression comes after a short time taking Paine's celery compound. Neuralgia, rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, headaches and the host of discouraging signs of shattered nerves are banished by this great restful, nerve-building up of nerve tissues is what makes Paine's celery compound so pre-eminently the great modern nerve and blood remedy.

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UNTIL MAY 1ST

My entire stock of
Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.,
At and Below Cost

for cash. Ask to see our line of Ladies' fine Brooches, from \$2 up. I am going to make a change in my business, and must reduce my stock. I mean just what I say.

FRED J. STILSON
JEWELER,
NO. 55 WHITEHALL STREET.



Dr. E. Grever,
The Philadelphia Specialist.
And his associated staff of English and German physicians, are now permanently located in

Old Capitol Building.
Rooms 52 and 53. Entrance Forsyth street and Marietta street, opposite post office, Atlanta, Ga., where may be consulted daily and Sunday on all acute and chronic diseases of men, women and children free of charge.

The doctor is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly demonstrator of Physiology and Surgery in the Medical College of Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the Medical and Surgical Association, and was Physician and Surgeon in Chief of the most noted Philadelphia hospital, and comes highly endorsed by the leading professors of Philadelphia.

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. WEAKNESS OF YOUNG MEN CURED. Specialist on the eye, ear, nose and throat. Ruptures permanently cured without use of knife. If you have been given up by your physician call upon the doctor and be examined. The doctor is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, formerly demonstrator of Physiology and Surgery in the Medical College of Philadelphia. He is also an honorary member of the Medical and Surgical Association, and was Physician and Surgeon in Chief of the most noted Philadelphia hospital, and comes highly endorsed by the leading professors of Philadelphia.

Barbecue
And auction sale at Union Square, Thursday, April 12th. Take 12 o'clock car from postoffice or Markham house. All invited. April 10-12. G. W. ADAIR.

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The Popular Judgment

On the subject of DRUGS is that Tyner's is the place of all places at which to buy absolutely pure goods. First-class drugs, careful pharmacists, prompt delivery, low prices have made TYNER'S the most popular Drug Store in Atlanta. Only the best is handled, and for the sick the best is none too good.

Chas. O. Tyner,
Corner Broad and Marietta Streets.
All street cars come in city pass by his store.

The Best Shoes for the Least Money.

W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE GENUINE WEIT.
Squeakers, Bottom Waterproof, Best Shoe sold at the price.
\$5, \$4 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes.
\$3.50 Police Shoe, 3 Soles.
Best Walking Shoe ever made.
\$2.50, and \$2 Shoes,
Boys \$2 & \$1.75 School Shoes
Are the Best for Service.
LADIES'
\$3, \$2.50 \$2, \$1.75
Best Dongola, Stylish, Perfect Fitting and Serviceable, Best in the world. All styles, dainty, and elegant. Name and price stamped on bottom. Brockton, Mass.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

C. C. RODGERS, 15 1/2 Decatur Street.
W. D. SMITH, 35 Decatur Street.

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And auction sale at Union Square, Thursday, April 12th. Take 12 o'clock car from postoffice or Markham house. All invited. April 10-12. G. W. ADAIR.

Bedding Plants

every variety may be obtained from us. We make a specialty of new varieties and keep on hand everything new in the way of flowers.

THE C. A. DAHL CO.
10 Marietta Street.

Administrator's Sale.
GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of said county, granted at the March term, 1894, I have sold to the courthouse door of said county on the first Tuesday in May, 1894, within the legal hours of sale, the following property of Elizabeth Emma Wright, deceased, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being a part of land lot eighty-six (86), in the fourteenth district of originally identified by said court, Georgia, commencing on the east side of Ir street at a point ten feet north from the corner of said street, and extending north along Ir street fifty (50) feet, and extending back east with said Ir street front, one hundred feet, making said lot 50x100 feet. Said for the purpose of payment of debts and division. Terms cash.

april 11-12 milton peerman Administrator.

S. A. L.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE SCHEDULE
IN EFFECT JAN. 28, 1894.
"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled
Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.
No. 38. No. 14. Eastern Time. No. 12. No. 11. Daily. Daily. Except Atlanta. Daily. Daily.

10 45am	8 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 100 pm	4 45pm
10 45am	8 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 101 pm	4 55pm
11 35am	8 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 102 pm	5 05pm
12 25pm	8 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 103 pm	5 15pm
1 15pm	8 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 104 pm	5 25pm
2 05pm	8 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 105 pm	5 35pm
2 55pm	9 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 106 pm	5 45pm
3 45pm	9 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 107 pm	5 55pm
4 35pm	9 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 108 pm	6 05pm
5 25pm	9 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 109 pm	6 15pm
6 15pm	9 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 110 pm	6 25pm
7 05pm	9 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 111 pm	6 35pm
7 55pm	10 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 112 pm	6 45pm
8 45pm	10 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 113 pm	6 55pm
9 35pm	10 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 114 pm	7 05pm
10 25pm	10 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 115 pm	7 15pm
11 15pm	10 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 116 pm	7 25pm
12 05pm	10 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 117 pm	7 35pm
1 15pm	11 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 118 pm	7 45pm
2 05pm	11 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 119 pm	7 55pm
2 55pm	11 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 120 pm	8 05pm
3 45pm	11 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 121 pm	8 15pm
4 35pm	11 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 122 pm	8 25pm
5 25pm	11 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 123 pm	8 35pm
6 15pm	12 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 124 pm	8 45pm
7 05pm	12 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 125 pm	8 55pm
7 55pm	12 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 126 pm	9 05pm
8 45pm	12 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 127 pm	9 15pm
9 35pm	12 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 128 pm	9 25pm
10 25pm	12 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 129 pm	9 35pm
11 15pm	1 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 130 pm	9 45pm
12 05pm	1 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 131 pm	9 55pm
1 15pm	1 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 132 pm	10 05pm
2 05pm	1 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 133 pm	10 15pm
2 55pm	1 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 134 pm	10 25pm
3 45pm	1 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 135 pm	10 35pm
4 35pm	2 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 136 pm	10 45pm
5 25pm	2 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 137 pm	10 55pm
6 15pm	2 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 138 pm	11 05pm
7 05pm	2 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 139 pm	11 15pm
7 55pm	2 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 140 pm	11 25pm
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9 35pm	3 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 142 pm	11 45pm
10 25pm	3 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 143 pm	11 55pm
11 15pm	3 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 144 pm	12 05pm
12 05pm	3 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 145 pm	12 15pm
1 15pm	3 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 146 pm	12 25pm
2 05pm	3 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 147 pm	12 35pm
2 55pm	4 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 148 pm	12 45pm
3 45pm	4 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 149 pm	12 55pm
4 35pm	4 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 150 pm	1 05pm
5 25pm	4 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 151 pm	1 15pm
6 15pm	4 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 152 pm	1 25pm
7 05pm	4 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 153 pm	1 35pm
7 55pm	5 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 154 pm	1 45pm
8 45pm	5 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 155 pm	1 55pm
9 35pm	5 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 156 pm	2 05pm
10 25pm	5 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 157 pm	2 15pm
11 15pm	5 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 158 pm	2 25pm
12 05pm	5 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 159 pm	2 35pm
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2 05pm	6 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 161 pm	2 55pm
2 55pm	6 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 162 pm	3 05pm
3 45pm	6 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 163 pm	3 15pm
4 35pm	6 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 164 pm	3 25pm
5 25pm	6 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 165 pm	3 35pm
6 15pm	7 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 166 pm	3 45pm
7 05pm	7 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 167 pm	3 55pm
7 55pm	7 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 168 pm	4 05pm
8 45pm	7 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 169 pm	4 15pm
9 35pm	7 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 170 pm	4 25pm
10 25pm	7 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 171 pm	4 35pm
11 15pm	8 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 172 pm	4 45pm
12 05pm	8 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 173 pm	4 55pm
1 15pm	8 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 174 pm	5 05pm
2 05pm	8 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 175 pm	5 15pm
2 55pm	8 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 176 pm	5 25pm
3 45pm	8 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 177 pm	5 35pm
4 35pm	9 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 178 pm	5 45pm
5 25pm	9 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 179 pm	5 55pm
6 15pm	9 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 180 pm	6 05pm
7 05pm	9 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 181 pm	6 15pm
7 55pm	9 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 182 pm	6 25pm
8 45pm	9 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 183 pm	6 35pm
9 35pm	10 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 184 pm	6 45pm
10 25pm	10 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 185 pm	6 55pm
11 15pm	10 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 186 pm	7 05pm
12 05pm	10 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 187 pm	7 15pm
1 15pm	10 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 188 pm	7 25pm
2 05pm	10 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 189 pm	7 35pm
2 55pm	11 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 190 pm	7 45pm
3 45pm	11 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 191 pm	7 55pm
4 35pm	11 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 192 pm	8 05pm
5 25pm	11 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 193 pm	8 15pm
6 15pm	11 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 194 pm	8 25pm
7 05pm	11 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 195 pm	8 35pm
7 55pm	12 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 196 pm	8 45pm
8 45pm	12 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 197 pm	8 55pm
9 35pm	12 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 198 pm	9 05pm
10 25pm	12 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 199 pm	9 15pm
11 15pm	12 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 200 pm	9 25pm
12 05pm	12 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 201 pm	9 35pm
1 15pm	1 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 202 pm	9 45pm
2 05pm	1 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 203 pm	9 55pm
2 55pm	1 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 204 pm	10 05pm
3 45pm	1 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 205 pm	10 15pm
4 35pm	1 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 206 pm	10 25pm
5 25pm	1 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 207 pm	10 35pm
6 15pm	2 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 208 pm	10 45pm
7 05pm	2 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 209 pm	10 55pm
7 55pm	2 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 210 pm	11 05pm
8 45pm	2 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 211 pm	11 15pm
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10 25pm	2 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 213 pm	11 35pm
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2 05pm	3 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 217 pm	12 15pm
2 55pm	3 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 218 pm	12 25pm
3 45pm	3 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 219 pm	12 35pm
4 35pm	4 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 220 pm	12 45pm
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6 15pm	4 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 222 pm	1 05pm
7 05pm	4 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 223 pm	1 15pm
7 55pm	4 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 224 pm	1 25pm
8 45pm	4 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 225 pm	1 35pm
9 35pm	5 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 226 pm	1 45pm
10 25pm	5 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 227 pm	1 55pm
11 15pm	5 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 228 pm	2 05pm
12 05pm	5 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 229 pm	2 15pm
1 15pm	5 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 230 pm	2 25pm
2 05pm	5 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 231 pm	2 35pm
2 55pm	6 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 232 pm	2 45pm
3 45pm	6 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 233 pm	2 55pm
4 35pm	6 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 234 pm	3 05pm
5 25pm	6 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 235 pm	3 15pm
6 15pm	6 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 236 pm	3 25pm
7 05pm	6 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 237 pm	3 35pm
7 55pm	7 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 238 pm	3 45pm
8 45pm	7 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 239 pm	3 55pm
9 35pm	7 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 240 pm	4 05pm
10 25pm	7 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 241 pm	4 15pm
11 15pm	7 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 242 pm	4 25pm
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1 15pm	8 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 244 pm	4 45pm
2 05pm	8 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 245 pm	4 55pm
2 55pm	8 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 246 pm	5 05pm
3 45pm	8 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 247 pm	5 15pm
4 35pm	8 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 248 pm	5 25pm
5 25pm	8 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 249 pm	5 35pm
6 15pm	9 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 250 pm	5 45pm
7 05pm	9 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 251 pm	5 55pm
7 55pm	9 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 252 pm	6 05pm
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9 35pm	9 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 254 pm	6 25pm
10 25pm	9 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 255 pm	6 35pm
11 15pm	10 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 256 pm	6 45pm
12 05pm	10 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 257 pm	6 55pm
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2 05pm	10 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 259 pm	7 15pm
2 55pm	10 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 260 pm	7 25pm
3 45pm	10 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 261 pm	7 35pm
4 35pm	11 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 262 pm	7 45pm
5 25pm	11 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 263 pm	7 55pm
6 15pm	11 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 264 pm	8 05pm
7 05pm	11 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 265 pm	8 15pm
7 55pm	11 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 266 pm	8 25pm
8 45pm	11 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 267 pm	8 35pm
9 35pm	12 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 268 pm	8 45pm
10 25pm	12 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 269 pm	8 55pm
11 15pm	12 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 270 pm	9 05pm
12 05pm	12 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 271 pm	9 15pm
1 15pm	12 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 272 pm	9 25pm
2 05pm	12 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 273 pm	9 35pm
2 55pm	1 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 274 pm	9 45pm
3 45pm	1 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 275 pm	9 55pm
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5 25pm	1 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 277 pm	10 15pm
6 15pm	1 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 278 pm	10 25pm
7 05pm	1 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 279 pm	10 35pm
7 55pm	2 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 280 pm	10 45pm
8 45pm	2 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 281 pm	10 55pm
9 35pm	2 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 282 pm	11 05pm
10 25pm	2 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 283 pm	11 15pm
11 15pm	2 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 284 pm	11 25pm
12 05pm	2 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 285 pm	11 35pm
1 15pm	3 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 286 pm	11 45pm
2 05pm	3 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 287 pm	11 55pm
2 55pm	3 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 288 pm	12 05pm
3 45pm	3 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 289 pm	12 15pm
4 35pm	3 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 290 pm	12 25pm
5 25pm	3 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 291 pm	12 35pm
6 15pm	4 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 292 pm	12 45pm
7 05pm	4 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 293 pm	12 55pm
7 55pm	4 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 294 pm	1 05pm
8 45pm	4 35pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 295 pm	1 15pm
9 35pm	4 45pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 296 pm	1 25pm
10 25pm	4 55pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 297 pm	1 35pm
11 15pm	5 05pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 298 pm	1 45pm
12 05pm	5 15pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 299 pm	1 55pm
1 15pm	5 25pm	Lv. Atlanta	Ar. 300 pm	2 05pm

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Restores gray hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases and itching. 50c and \$1.00 bottles.
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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50c.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Many Custom House Men Offer Suggestions to Relieve

THE PRESENT OVERCROWDED CONDITION

Of Uncle Sam's Atlanta Home—One Wants a New Building Erected—To Put in Another Elevator.

The fact that all the departments in the custom house are overcrowded, if not already well known was made patent yesterday, when a unanimous vote went up from the government employees stationed there, calling for an additional wing to the building.

The postoffice department, perhaps, suffers more from the inconvenience of overcrowding than any other part of the work. Neither Major Couper nor Dr. Fox is allowed the privilege of a private office. The desks of the employees in the main room are jammed together in such a fashion as to put a box of sardines to the blush. In all parts of the house, the need for more commodious quarters is genuinely felt.

There are many suggestions looking toward a remedy of the defect, for such it is. Major Couper and Dr. Fox suggest the addition of a wing on the corner adjoining their offices, and extending the full three stories in height.

Another of the ideas advanced is to construct the wing in part as above described by Major Couper, but to let it run around the entire length of the building, terminating on the east side next to Forsyth street. This plan, it is argued by the superintendent of deliveries in the postoffice department, would give the postmaster and his men all the room they would be likely to need for several years to come, besides furnishing Major Couper and Dr. Fox each a private office.

A New Building Suggested.
There is yet another suggestion, however, with reference to the provision of more commodious apartments for the government work. It is this. Let the government dispose of the building to the city of Atlanta, and then build another custom house that will be not only a credit and an ornament to the United States, but which would, at the same time, fill a want that has been felt for years past.

This disposition of the question meets with more support and approbation than any other that has as yet been offered by the men at the government building. The city of Atlanta is surely in need of a court-house, and likely would jump at a favorable opportunity of getting a building that would so easily and fully serve the purpose to which it would be put. It is urged that the government could more economically purchase a lot and erect a suitable building on it than go to the expense of making another \$100,000 addition to the present home of the circuit court and post-office, and then have to build another building as soon as the work in Atlanta outgrows its quarters.

Mr. O. E. Mitchell was saying yesterday that the idea of tacking another wing to the building savored of the cheap John style. Said he: "Our department is in the old original building. The last addition was made during Mr. Cleveland's first term, now nearly six years ago, and consisted in adding on a story and a half at the top of the house. You can look around you, and see in what condition the building has been left in ever since. All the plastering is blistering and peeling off here in this office, and there are other offices in the same condition."

"I am convinced that we need no more additions, but it would be a capital idea to put up yet another building. The government has already spent more than \$200,000 on the house, and will likely have to spend as much more in future, if a new building is not erected."

Building Rome in a Day.

However, there is a conservative element in the government building that is not a bit of disfavor on the proposed addition or the new building. The representatives of this element argue that it would be anything but a good idea to attempt to build Rome in a day. They say that the government, through the efforts of Judge Newman and Congressman Livingston, is now putting in a new elevator at a good round expense, and that, as there are efforts assuming active shape to revive the question of building a national penitentiary in Atlanta, it would be unwise to urge the erection of a new custom house or the addition of a wing to the present structure. An effort to get all would likely terminate in getting nothing.

For all similar reasons, it is said, the petition which it was proposed, should be made to congress through Mr. Livingston, and not be drafted and forwarded.

Whatever may be done, or whether anything be done, it will nevertheless remain a patent fact that the custom house is now in a much crowded condition. The business transacted still continues to grow, and rapidly, and it is only a question of time before an observance of the need for more room is forced on the authorities.

It is impossible to travel far with the man who rides a hobby. But if you and your companion take Hood's Sarsaparilla, you will have health and strength for long journeys.

TO MEET AT WEST END.

The Atlanta Presbytery will convene tomorrow evening.

The Atlanta presbytery will meet in regular session at West End tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The meetings will be held in the West End Presbyterian church, and the session throughout will be interesting.

This body is composed of able ministers, representing the immediate district in the neighborhood of Atlanta, the purpose of the meeting is to decide all church matters within its jurisdiction.

The presbytery will be in session for three days.

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You hear it constantly. People feel the draughts but they never think of the over draught upon nature which impairs the digestive organs, and makes the use of Simmons Liver Regulator necessary to effectually move the liver to action and aid the digestive and assimilative powers of the body. The Regulator is the medicine for all disorders of the stomach. Try it and be convinced.

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Suwanee Springs is now in fine condition. The recent overflow of the bathing pool, caused by the freshet, has entirely receded, and the many guests still at the springs will be from now on enjoying delightful baths in those wonderful health-giving, health-restoring waters. April 15.

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On May 7th to 9th, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway will sell tickets to Dallas, Tex., and return, for only \$24.50, tickets limited thirty days for return. For sleeping car reservations, and information as to schedules, etc., write or call on E. P. Kirby, city ticket agent, corner Kimball house, or Colonel Albert Howell, union ticket agent. April 8 to May 9.

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